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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Bevan v. Attlee

ANY doubts as to whether Mr Bevan and his associates intend to go ahead with their challenge to Mr Attlee's leadership and the policies advocated by the Socialist moderates at the annual Labour Party conference which opens today have been dispelled by the activities of the weekend at Morecambe. Clearly Mr Bevan is going to make this conference one of the most crucial in the history of the Party. He has two objectives: one, to obtain approval of resolutions referring to rearmament and foreign policy which, in effect, would amount to a vote of non-confidence in the present Party leaders; the other to try and win all seven constituency seats on the National Executive. Success in any or all of these moves would pave the way for the gradual assumption of power by Bevan and his supporters within the Labour Party hierarchy and the eventual repudiation of the moderate policies hitherto adopted by Mr Attlee and his colleagues.

Mr Bevan must rely on the backing of the trade unionists at the conference if he is to realise his objectives. That he failed to win their confidence at the TUC convention is of some significance, yet his reverse should not be overestimated. The Labour Party conference introduces many different influences, and it must not be forgotten that Mr Bevan scored a personal triumph last year when he headed the poll for the National Executive as well as securing the election of three of his supporters. Nor have there been any signs that Mr Bevan's popularity with the rank and file of the Party has diminished. His personal magnetism will provide the most dangerous threat to Mr Attlee, who must rely on the solid loyalty of the "Old Guard" and their combined oratorical influence on the delegates, if he is to ward off Mr Bevan's challenge. Moreover, the moderates will be on the defensive from the opening of the conference. It is they who will have to convince the delegates that the policies which the Party has adopted, particularly since it has been the Opposition in the House of Commons, have been consistent with the fundamental principles of Socialism. Failure to do so must mean victory for the Bevanites.

Control of Seas

A MAJOR question the answer to which is most vital in nature is whether it will be possible, in any war between East and West, to prevent the Soviet submarine fleet from debouching from the Baltic in the North Sea. Russia has always had a large submarine fleet and some estimates place its present size at 250, all of them most modern and equipped with weapons from captured U-boats and improved through the assistance of German submarine specialists. The Russians can only operate, in the all-important Atlantic, by sending their ships round Jutland through the Kiel Canal. Control of the coasts around the Baltic is therefore all the more essential to them. The struggle must, therefore, concentrate on the Canal and the waters around Jutland. In the East, no doubt, the Behring Straits would be the centre of interest, for the Soviet would doubtless use the summer months to reinforce the submarine fleet in the Far East via the narrow passage between the Arctic ice packs and the northern Siberian coast.

Naguib Declares War On Wafd Party WILL MAKE PERSONAL APPEAL TO PEOPLE FOR SUPPORT

Cairo, Sept. 28. General Mohammed Naguib's Government today declared war on Mustafa Wafd Party. Unless something unexpected happens, the showdown can have only one end—victory for the soldier over the politician. The Wafd's attitude is one of defiance of General Naguib's regime. Most political parties purged themselves in line with the Government's orders. The Wafd alone, claiming to be the largest single political organisation in the country, has refused to comply with the new law, which sets a limit of October 6 for compliance. If by this date the Wafd attitude remains unchanged, it will automatically cease to be a political party. Its fund, amounting to about £25,000, will be confiscated and given to charity. The Wafd announced last night that it was going out of business officially rather than do without Nahas Pasha, its millionaire "old guard" leader.

Bevan's Tactical Victories

Promised Support For Resolution

Morecambe, Sept. 29. Mr Aneurin Bevan's left wingers last night chalked up a series of tactical victories against the official Socialist leadership, whose policies they will challenge at the Labour Party's 51st annual conference opening here today (Monday).

Behind the scenes moves by the left wingers will force the assembly into a straight choice between the left-wing philosophy and the line followed by orthodox chief elements on vital questions.

Over the weekend the Bevanites pulled off their biggest coup by persuading a large number of local Labour parties to join forces in backing one pure Bevanite resolution.

This resolution demands arms cuts and says American financial aid will prejudice Britain's right to put forward an independent policy.

OUT-MANOEUVRED

Left-wingers are reported to have out-manoeuvred the platform also on the presentation of several of the main conference motions by getting them broken down into a number of clear-cut issues.

In the past the conference has had before it a composite motion on such questions as foreign policy containing so much that, according to the Bevanites, the issues were obscured. It is now expected there will be separate resolutions on general policy, Korea and Germany.

The real drama of the conference, and the most significant test of left-wing strength, is the Bevanite attempt to increase their representation of four on the 27-strong National Executive, which will be re-elected this week.

The four Bevanite members, including the left-wing leader himself, at the political side of the Committee, which is entitled to seven places. The seven are elected by the votes of only the million-strong political side of the party.

Bevanites are now challenging with six candidates. The "loyalist" side of Labour has put forward many candidates in an attempt to increase strength and defend three leading Labour ex-Ministers, one or more of whom will be thrown out if the Bevanites gain extra places. —Reuter.

The party was bitterly attacked by the Minister of State, Fahmy Radwan, who accused Nahas of "collaboration and subservience to Britain." Fahmy Radwan said the Wafd had complete liberty to adopt whatever course of action it chose. But the Government would not remain aloof over attempts to forge Egypt's modern history.

The Minister of State also charged Nahas with muzzling the Press, over-ruling Supreme Court decisions, crowding the administration with his relatives and hushing up the arms scandal.

If the Wafd chooses to exist as an officially recognised party without complying with the registration order, it may operate underground, observers said. That act would contain many inherent dangers.

The Muslim Brotherhood, which started as a purely religious body, took to politics and was banned and driven underground some years ago. Underground cells planned and carried out a number of assassinations, including that of the Premier Nokrashy Pasha. —Reuter.

PERSONAL TOUR

Cairo, Sept. 28. General Mohammed Naguib disclosed today that he would carry to the people in a personal tour his campaign against the Wafd Party leaders, including his head, Mustafa el Nahas, who is now threatened with trial on charges of corruption.

Less than 24 hours after the Wafd rejected a government order to drop Nahas, the soldier-premier completed preparations for a three-day tour of Northern Egypt's delta towns, beginning tomorrow, which will in effect test his popularity with the masses.

General Naguib has included in his itinerary Samannoud, home town of the aged Wafd Party leader.

Last month, before the split between the government and the powerful Wafd Party, which alone won 75 per cent of the Parliamentary seats in the last election, huge crowds gave General Naguib hysterical ovations on his way from Alexandria to Cairo.

The next three crucial days are expected to show whether General Naguib has lost popular support as a result of his break with Nahas.

While the General tests his personal popularity in the North, his government was expected to press its strong action against the Wafd and Nahas.

SCATHING ATTACK

The Minister of State, Fahmy Radwan, today scathingly attacked the former premier. Radwan said Nahas, who returned to Egypt from the Wafd leadership, would be charged with both administrative and political offences.

Expressing the Naguib government's views on the resolution adopted by the Wafd Executive Committee yesterday, which openly defied the government's Party reform law, Radwan charged that Nahas "spent all his life including the Egyptian people to take a servile attitude toward Britain."

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War Heroes Are Remembered



The schoolchildren of Oosterbeek, Holland, remember, and place flowers on the graves of the Airborne men who lost their lives in the Arnhem attack during the Second World War.—London Express.

Secret Manoeuvres To Buy Persian Oil

Washington, Sept. 28. The petroleum expert, Samuel Nakasian, said today that "several" independent United States oil companies were secretly manoeuvring to buy Iranian oil in spite of the British blockade.

He said one or more of them probably would negotiate if Britain turned down Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's ultimatum for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

Mr Nakasian, a private oil consultant, has been intimately involved in the long-standing wrangle. He formerly was oil price chief for the Marshall Plan and is now adviser in a \$67,000,000 government claim against four major American oil producers.

He declined to give the names of the companies interested in obtaining Iranian oil. He said premature disclosure would invite "reprisals" from big companies with international operations. He said, however, that they were independent companies who desperately need foreign crude oil to counter the competition of big importers.

He brushed aside Britain's threat to use legal action and the possibility of force to block shipments from Iran.

"There is no basis in law for Britain to sue an American concern and it would be hard to prove Iran had no right to sell the oil," he stated.

"American firms have been holding back to give Britain's Anglo-Iranian Oil Company a chance to settle with Iran. But if these new proposals fail they will consider they have waited long enough and it would be perfectly proper for them to get that oil."

W. Alton Jones, president of the Cities Service Company, made a special trip to Iran and has hinted he might be interested in buying some of its oil.

Mr Nakasian said he was not the only American with the same idea.

Britain has vigorously opposed the intervention of any foreign firm in the dispute on the grounds that it would weaken her bargaining position. The United States and major United States international operators have supported this policy.

UN TRUCE OFFER Not Yet Considered Rejected

Washington, Sept. 28. The United Nations new Korea proposals were seen in official circles here as finally disposing of the Communist charge that the Allies wanted to put improper pressure on their prisoners to dissuade them from returning to Communist China and Korea.

Officials said today the United Nations would not accept the immediate negative comment of the chief Communist negotiator General Nam Il as a rejection of the proposals.

Officials said the United Nations were determined the Communists should give proper time and thought to the latest proposals and make their considered comment upon them at the next meeting of the truce negotiators.

They would not say if the proposals constituted the United Nations "final offer" in every sense of the word.

In one sense they said the United Nations made its "final offer" some months ago. It included among other things the basic principle that the United Nations would not be party to forcing unwilling prisoners of war to return to Communist controlled territory.

The present offer was a means of fulfilling the United Nations "final offer." They said the execution of the United Nations offer to bring the prisoners of war in small groups to the demilitarized zone, bristled with practical problems on the spot believed it could be done.

FULLY CONSULTED

London, Sept. 28. All United Nations concerned in the Panmunjom truce talks were consulted before the three new prisoners of war proposals were presented today, it was authoritatively understood here.

Common feature of the proposals, which differ only in detail, is to ensure Communist prisoners unwilling to return home should be free to decide their destination when they are freed.

The proposals do not concede the principle of forcible repatriation, which has caused the existing deadlock in the talks.

The Foreign Office tonight gave the following figures of prisoners held by the United Nations command who are undecided to be unwilling to go home: Chinese: 14,000 out of 20,000. North Koreans: 34,000 out of 98,000.—Reuter.

Scientist Missing

Copenhagen, Sept. 28. A 38-year-old Danish scientist, Mr Werner Jacobsen, was reported here today to be missing in India while studying the life of more primitive tribes there. Mail sent to the address he gave has since been returned.

Mr Jacobsen, an ethnologist, set off alone in June, 1950 to motor to Africa and India to record and photograph life among primitive peoples.

The Danish Foreign Office, the Scandinavian Airlines and the East Asiatic Company's representatives in India have been asked to investigate what has happened to him.—Reuter.

Koje Riots Sequel

Ex-Camp Commandants Retired

Washington, Sept. 28. Two American Army Brigadiers, demoted to Colonel after being involved in the prison camp riots on Kojima Island, off South Korea, have apparently been retired, it was disclosed today.

An unofficial service publication, the Army, Navy and Air Force Journal, said the names of the two officers were missing from the list of officers who will be retained on active duty.

The two men, Colonel Francis Dodd and Colonel Charles F. Colson, were reduced from the temporary rank of Brigadier General to their permanent rank of Colonel after the Kojima Island riots.

Colonel Dodd was camp commandant on the island when rebellious Communists seized him as a hostage. Colonel Colson, who succeeded him, signed an "agreement" which the Army said at the time gave "several erroneous impressions" about Allied treatment of Communist prisoners.

The Army appeared to have used a new mandatory retirement order to drop the two officers.

In 1947 Congress passed an Official Personnel Act, which specified that after June 30, 1953, there should be mandatory retirement of permanent colonels who had completed 30 years of service and held that rank for five years.

But the Act also provided that in time of emergency the mandatory provision could be suspended.

An executive order last August invoked this provision, allowing the Army and Air Force to retain up to 60 per cent of the colonels who would otherwise have been retired.—Reuter.

JAGUAR

Grace - Space - Pace

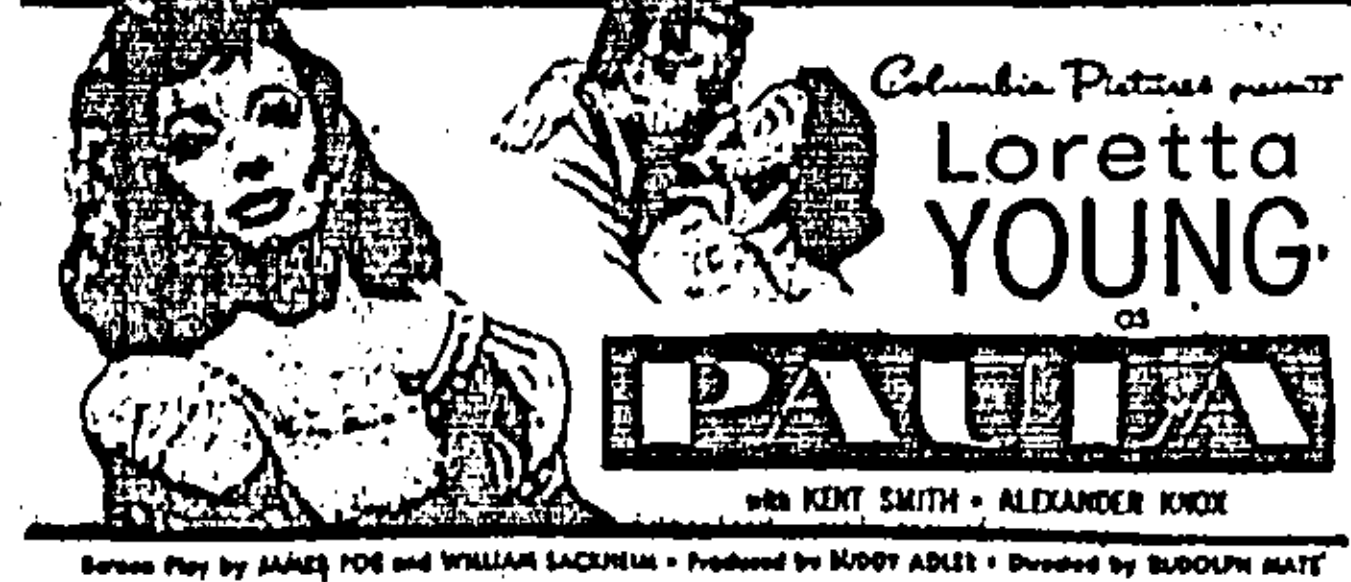
GILMAN'S

SHOWING
TO-DAY

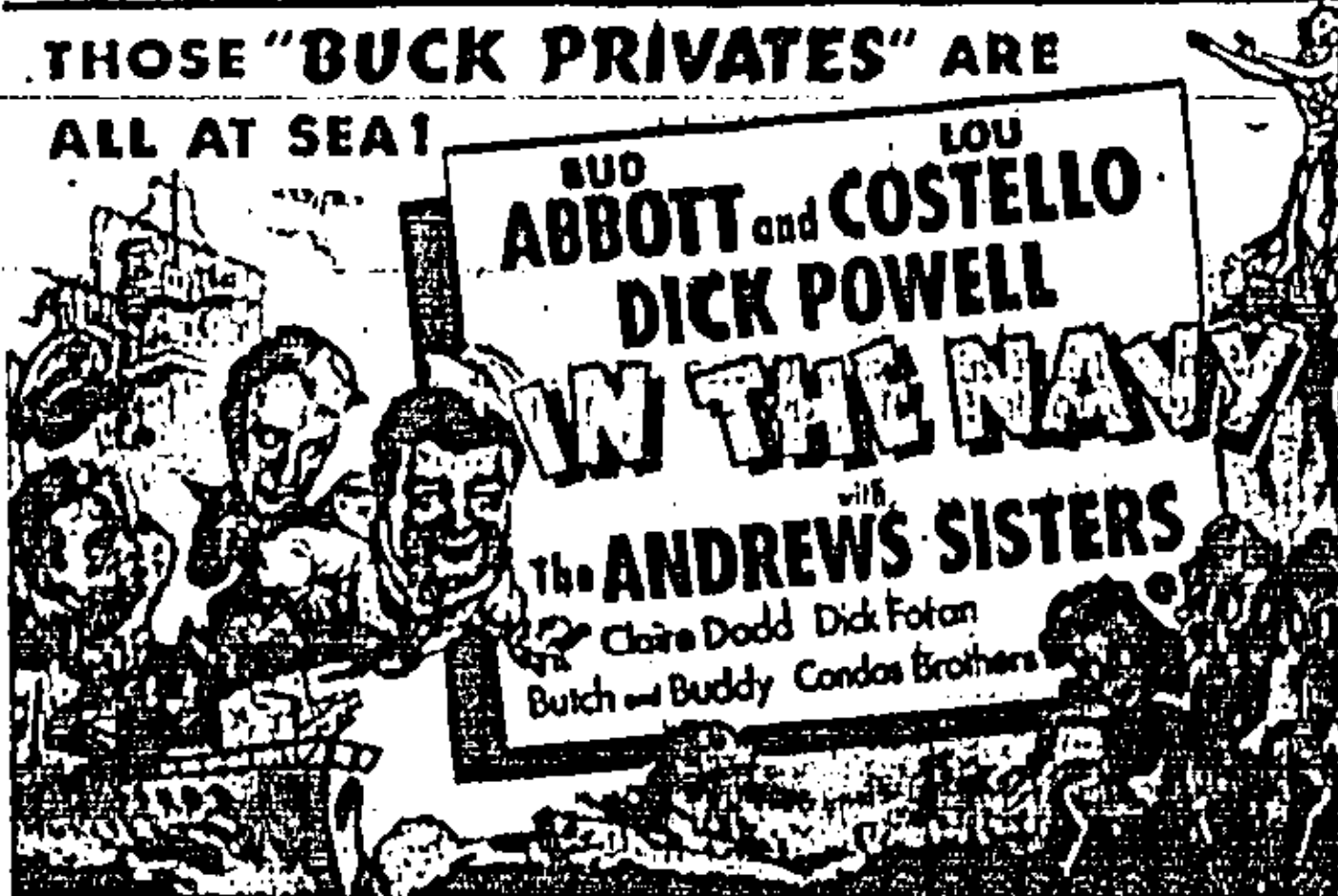
KINOSMAUDIO

AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

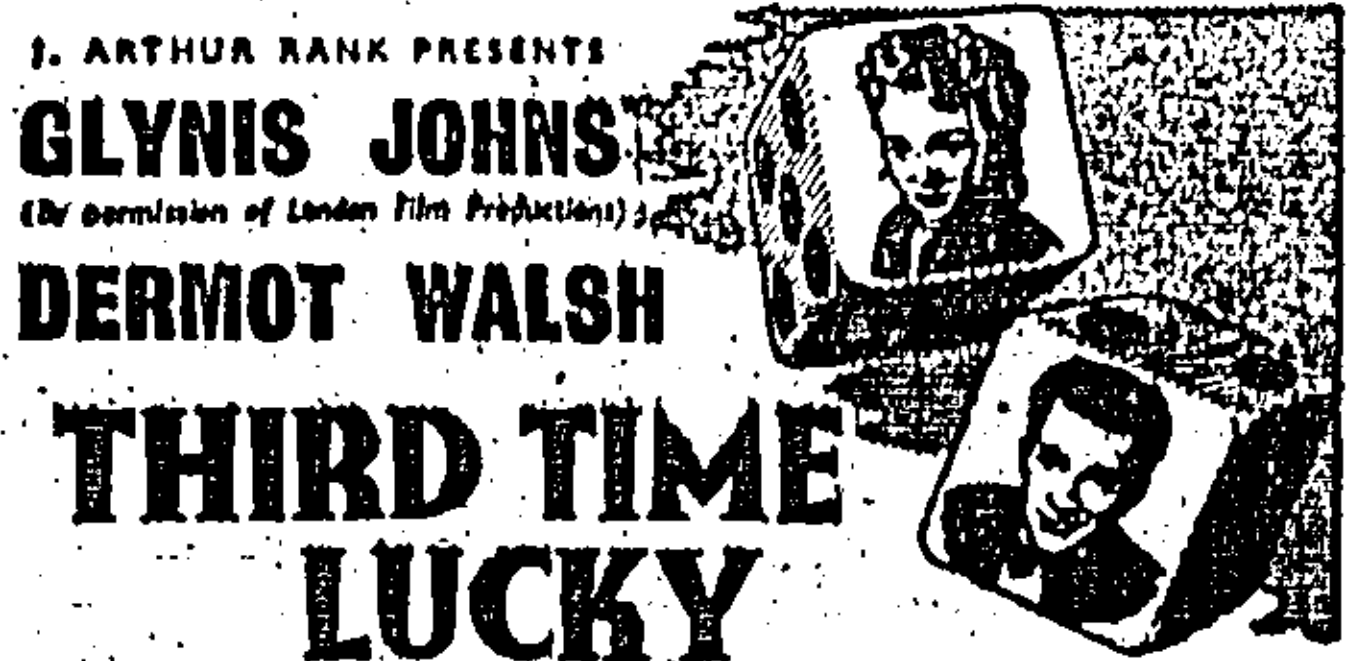
★ COMING ATTRACTION ★

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.IF YOU WERE PAUL
WOULD YOU HAVE STOPPED?

TO-MORROW

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ALSO: LATEST U-I NEWSREEL

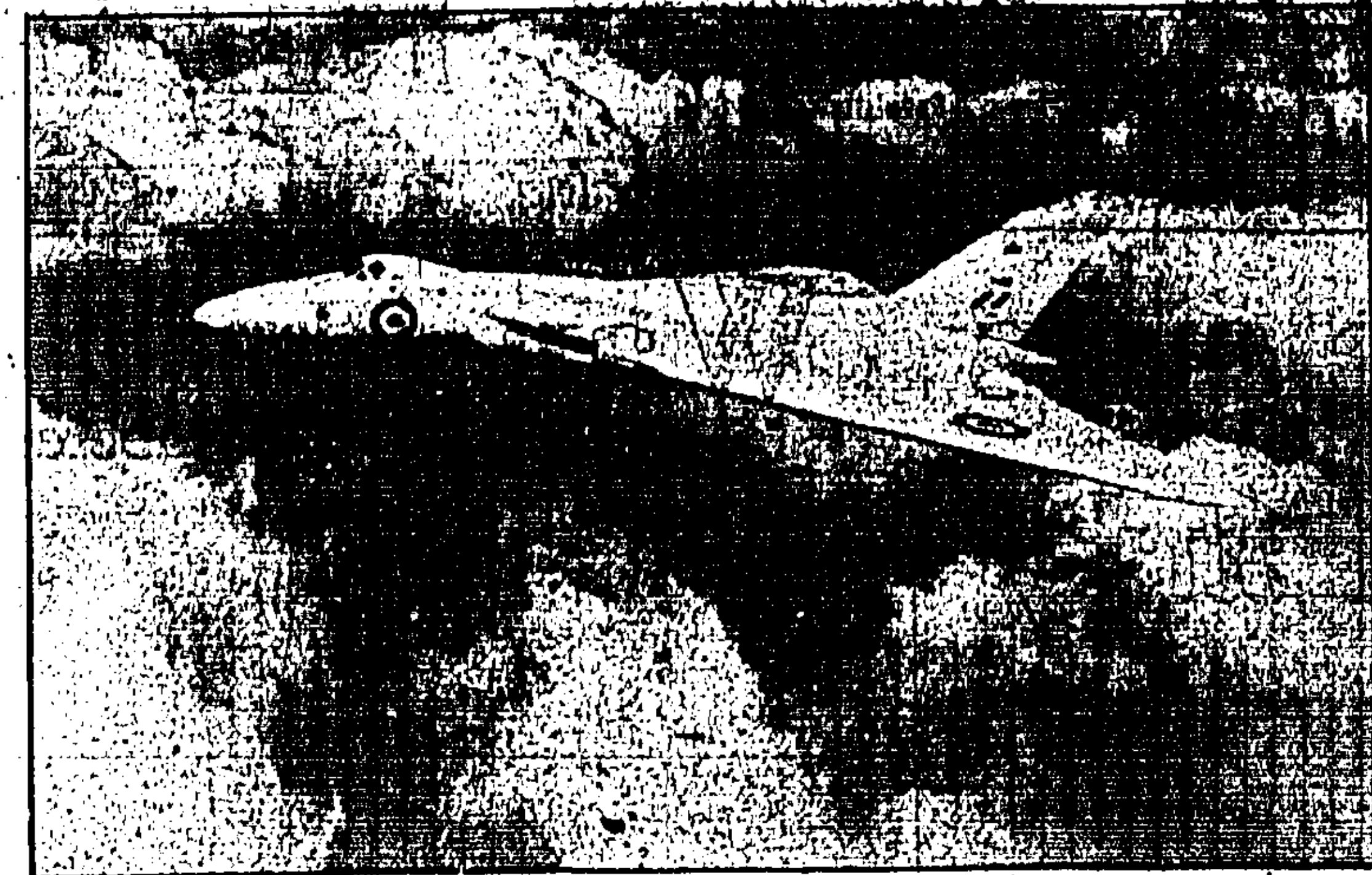
To-morrow at CAPITOL
"THE QUEEN OF SPADES"

The Sino-British Club, Film Group present Sacha Guitry's 'LES ETAIENT NEUF CELIBATAIRES' at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, 30th September, 1952 at 9.15 p.m. Guest tickets are available to members.



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World's First Delta Bomber In Flight



A new picture of the world's first four-jet operational Delta bomber, the British Avro 698. The Delta shape enables the aircraft to fly faster, higher and further with a bigger load and with greater economy than any other plane. — Reuterphoto.

Overlooked

Capetown, Sept. 28. In the general rise in living costs in South Africa the increase in the cost of one item seems to have escaped notice.

Rugs made of elephant hair, which are supposed to bring good luck to the wearer and which are a big selling item to tourists, have increased from three-pence pre-war to two guineas. Admittedly, the rings are bigger and better but still...

SLUMS IN
BIG TOWNS
"MUST GO"

London, Sept. 28. The slums in the big towns must go, Mr. Macmillan, the Housing Minister, said. "Unless this is done we may find all our towns with attractive suburban housing estates, but with rotting and blighted centres," he said.

He was addressing the conference of the Association of Municipal Corporations at Folkestone. He told the delegates: "This is a job which the local authorities must tackle. No one else can do it. It is of fundamental importance to the health and happiness of the people and to the balanced character of our towns."

The people in the slums, he said, must be rehoused largely on the rebuilt sites. One delegate wanted to know if councils would get extra subsidies for slum clearance. The Minister said: "I do not think so. My idea is for you to carry a balance between the claims upon the housing queue and the clearance of those who have to be rehoused."

"I hope a larger number of authorities will begin slum clearance instead of keeping too rigidly to the housing of all the people in the housing queue first."

He also had something to say about new houses. While nuts and bolts and windows could be standardised, he said, design must not be standardised because need could not be standardised.

Mr Eden's
Views On
Yugoslavia

London, Sept. 28. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, back here today from a fortnight's visit to West Europe, told reporters he was impressed by the determination of Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav leaders to keep their country united and free.

He added: "There is a strong and, I believe, deep-rooted conviction that the destinies of Yugoslavia are bound up with the destinies of the Western world."

Of Austria, Mr. Eden said: "The Austrian people await with fortitude the time when they can be fully independent and free."

Mr. Eden said what he had seen in Austria and Yugoslavia was heartening. He added: "Our policy for peace is understood and the community of Western nations is growing in unity and strength."

On the Strasbourg meetings, Mr. Eden said there was a readiness to face and overcome the problem of holding together the European unity. Almost everyone recognised the essential need of unity of the Continent.

Of Madame Brps, Marshal Tito's third wife, Mr. Eden said he was "very glad to have the chance of meeting her and she was a very charming hostess."

— Reuter.

Pakistan's Desire
For Settlement
Of Tunisia Issue

Karachi, Sept. 28.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, said tonight that Pakistan "passionately desired" a settlement between France and Morocco and Tunisia.

In an interview with the Associated Press of Pakistan, he said if this process could be assisted by the United Nations, France should welcome such assistance.

"It is too late for any quarter to question the complete right of all peoples to settle for themselves the terms of their government and their political, economic and civic institutions," he said.

"What Pakistan passionately desires is a settlement between France on the one side, and Morocco and Tunisia on the other, arrived at between France and genuine representatives of the peoples of these two North African States."

Mr. Zafrullah said Pakistan's stand was inspired solely by the

desire to see the peoples of these States march forward to progress and prosperity in complete friendliness and co-operation with France.

"It would be an irony if France itself should seek to defeat that purpose," he said.

THE LEBANON

On the Lebanon, the Minister welcomed the election of M. Camille Chamoun as President, describing him as "a statesman who is completely sincere and has the highest standards of honesty and integrity."

"The Lebanon is fortunate that he has been chosen at this stage to guide the destinies of the State," he said. On Libya's non-admission to the United Nations, the Minister said it was "distressing" that Pakistan's efforts on Libya's behalf had not for the moment met with success.

"Libya has been set up as a sovereign independent State directly by the United Nations and the latter had repeatedly affirmed that once the process of setting up Libya as a State was complete it should be admitted as a member."

The South African Apartheid policy was "fraught with serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the country as a whole," he added. — Reuter.

Emigration Ban
Renewed

New Delhi, Sept. 28.

The Indian Government has renewed the ban on emigration of unskilled workers from India to the Federated States of Malaya, Singapore and Burma.

The notification by the Ministry of External Affairs prohibits, with effect from October 1 this year, all persons leaving by ship for those countries for the purpose of unskilled labour unless exempted by general or special orders of the Indian Government. — United Press.

REFUSE TO PAY
HCL BONUS

Tel-Aviv, Sept. 28.

Israel employers have refused to pay employees an additional 25.10% cost of living bonus due at the end of the month, and have appealed to the Government.

They say that increasing wages to meet the cost of living only helps inflation.

Talks With
E. Germany
Rejected
By Bonn

Berlin, Sept. 28.

Herr Jakob Kaiser, West German Minister for All-German Affairs, said here today there was no possibility of negotiating with the East German Government "because propaganda and foreign bayonets can never replace the authority coming through a free choice of the people."

In a broadcast to East Germany over RIAS, the United States-sponsored radio in West Berlin, he said the memorandum on German unity handed over by an East German delegation in Bonn a week ago was "just an imitation" of the latest Soviet note to the Western Allies on the subject.

The East German delegation, which included the Deputy Premier, Herr Otto Nuschke, spent two days in West Germany last week-end in an effort to start all-German unity talks.

Herr Kaiser said the East German Government wanted to be recognised as representative of a German State so that it could "act as the Soviets today" at four-power talks on German unity.

Real progress towards German unity could only be made by agreement between the four powers giving scope for the freely expressed will of the whole German people, he said. — Reuter.

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

Dortmund, Sept. 28.

West German Social Democrats today urged America, Russia, Britain and France to negotiate for a united Germany, to return German prisoners of war still held by them, and to revise war crime sentences.

They also called for a United States of Europe, including Britain and the Scandinavian countries. The "Little Europe" planned by the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Alcide De Gasperi, was rejected because it would split West Europe in the same way as the Iron Curtain split the whole of Europe and would endanger peace.

These points were included in the programme of the Social Democrats, which they approved at the conclusion of their annual congress here today.

The policy, promoted by Herr Erich Ollenhauer, the new leader of the party, conforms with that of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, who was Chairman until his death last month.

A delegate said agreement was not unanimous. At private committee meetings, young delegates, complained of the inactivity of the older ones and "passions became almost violent."

The domestic programme urged that the coal, steel and power industries should be socialised to counter alleged discrimination against West Germany in the Schuman Plan for pooling West European steel and coal.

The young delegates demanded a socialised chemical industry, but were defeated. — Reuter.

DEADLY RAYS

New York, Sept. 28.

Dimes, the size of sixpences, began to disappear from a drawer at the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters in Chicago.

So the A-men put radioactive metal in with the dimes. When more dimes disappeared, they went over the employees with a geiger counter. No reactions.

But when an A-man said the dimes would give off deadly rays, they turned up in the drawer again.

British Actor's Trip

Nairobi, Sept. 28.

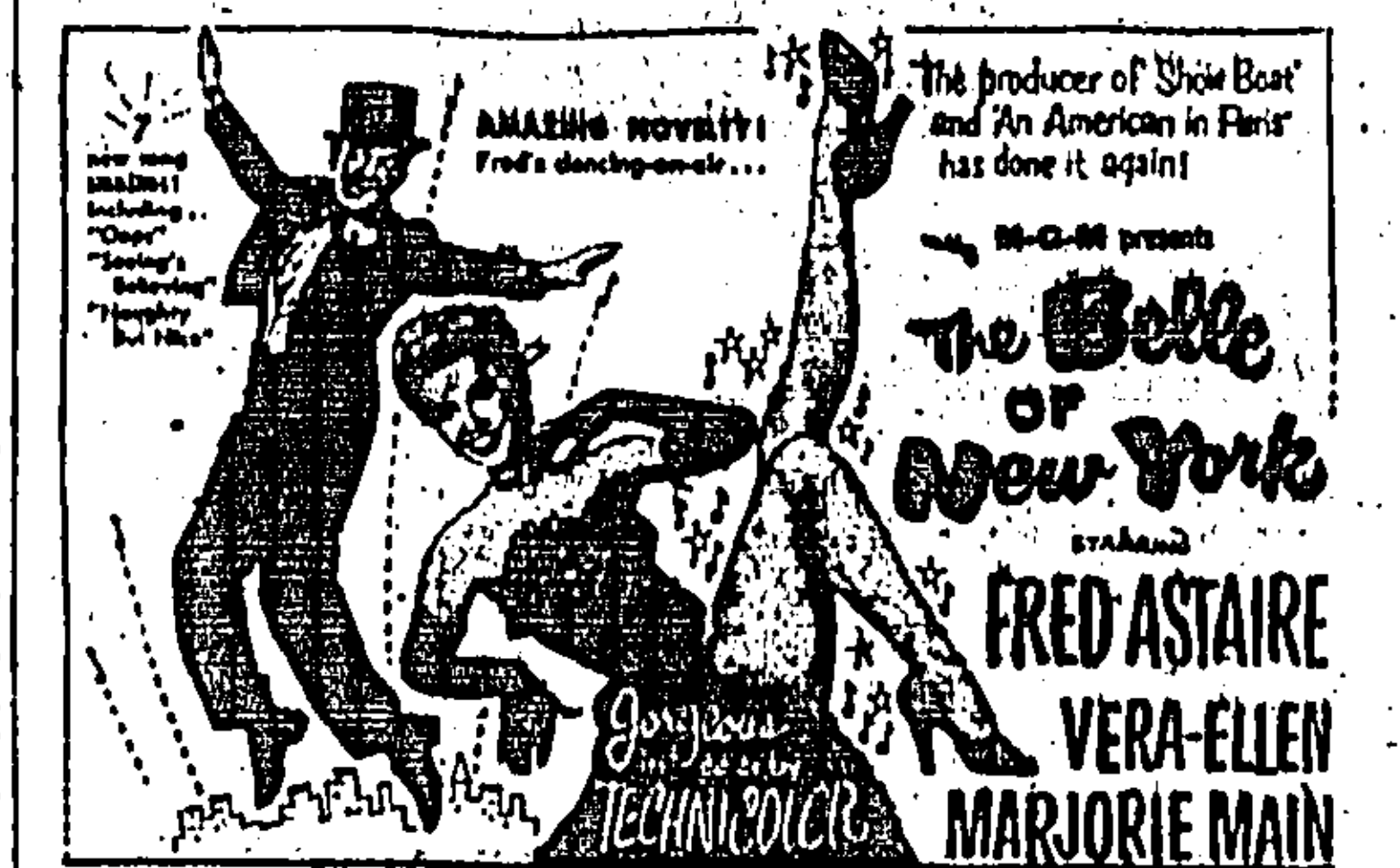
The British actor Sir Ralph Richardson, will attend the opening of the National Theatre at Nairobi during the first week of November. — Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30
P.M.

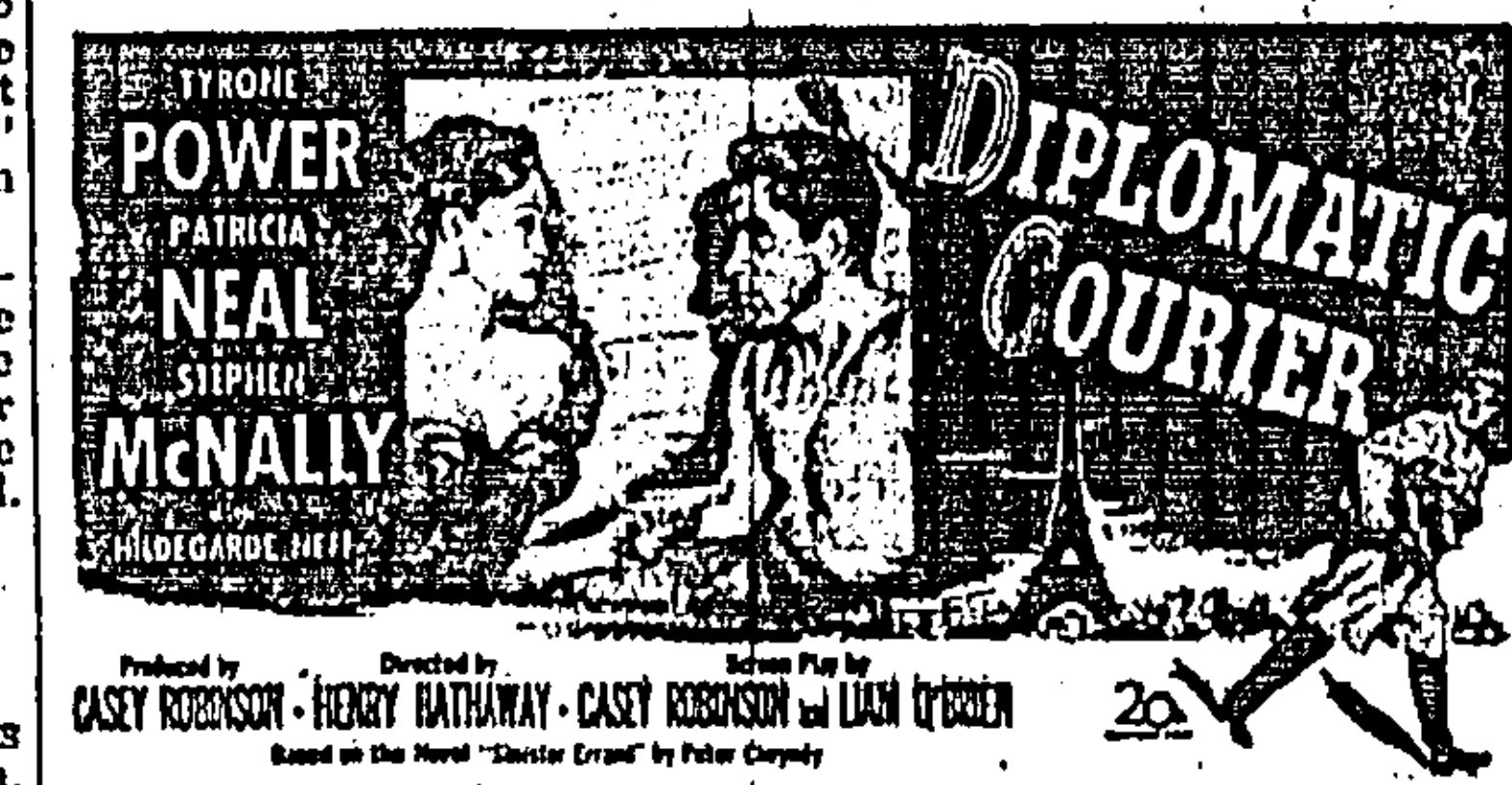
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Council Of Europe Reaching A Turning Point

VITAL DECISION TODAY

Strasbourg, Sept. 29.

The Council of Europe reaches a turning point in its short history today and Tuesday, the final days of its three-week meeting here.

It has to decide on proposals to bridge the gap between the six European countries moving towards federation and other members of the Council led by Britain.

The matter is urgent. The six nations — France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg — have already set up the Schuman coal-steel pool and signed the European Defence Community treaty.

They are now working to produce a scheme for political federation, a united states of Europe.

Delegates from the six nations have appointed a working group to draft a federal constitution by next January and hope to have the new super-State approved by next March.

The problem for the Council then is how to prevent these organisations involving six countries becoming completely detached from the Council of Europe, now comprising 15 nations.

Before the 132 members of Parliament—selected by their national parliaments and who have been meeting here as the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe—is a proposal aimed at solving this problem.

The proposal suggests that observers be accredited to the various communities set up by the six nations.

VOTE TOMORROW

A vote is probable on Tuesday, and argument is likely to develop whether these observers should have the right to speak but not vote in the assembly of the Schuman pool.

The plan also proposed that the assembly of the coal-steel pool should meet in Strasbourg, seat of the Council of Europe, and use the Council's officials.

The vote on the proposals ends a session of the Consultative Assembly which has covered topics ranging from means of developing overseas territories to setting up a European court of justice.

On Thursday the Assembly unanimously agreed to the "Strasbourg plan" for making West Europe independent of dollar aid and called for:

(1) Increased production of raw materials in overseas territories; (2) Use of the resources of all European democratic countries, including those without colonial possessions for this purpose; (3) Introduction of a preferential system between the British Commonwealth and Continental Europe and its dependencies.

On Saturday the Assembly passed a resolution declaring that all participating nations have an equal right to the defence of their territory.

Reuter.

Unionists' Attitude To Malan

London, Sept. 28.

The unionists today rejected a move to call on the Trades Union Congress to press for a world boycott of all South African goods until "anti-labour and Nazi" laws were withdrawn.

An amendment was accepted calling for pressure on the South African Government to raise all colour bar restrictions.

Mr Dick Beech, moving the boycott plan, called the Union Government "a Nazi government" and a danger to world peace.

Mr E. Crow hoped that at the next general election in the Union "ordinary decent South Africans, who did not belong to Malan's party" would have a chance to "settle this thing in a decent manner."

The conference passed a resolution declaring that the Union Government had forced elected trade union leaders and MPs to "sign" a declaration of disavowal with the Government "policy" and introduced "anti-social" colour bar laws in an attempt to foster on the South African people "a form of Nazism" which challenged the human rights principle agreed by the United Nations.—Reuter.

Selassie's Tour Of Eritrea

Addis Ababa, Sept. 28.

Last-minute preparations are under way here for the Emperor Haile Selassie's first visit to Eritrea—newly federated with Ethiopia—since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war 18 years ago.

During the tour the Emperor intends to investigate results of large-scale demolitions and destruction in both the Red Sea port of Massawa and the southern port of Assab, he told Reuter in an interview at his Palace here.

Paying tribute to Britain's 11-year administration of Eritrea, he said: "I would like to state that Britain administered the area properly, in collaboration with my Government."

In future suitable Eritreans would take a full part in the administration of the new federation. "There is nothing to prevent them," he said. "Ethiopia is now Eritrea, and Eritrea is Ethiopia."

After his visit to Eritrea a building would be provided in Addis Ababa for meetings of the new Federal Council, which was to be established. But in his opinion the Council would not have many problems to deliberate and there were no federation difficulties to be solved.—Reuter.

Purely Routine

Toulon, Sept. 28.

A French naval spokesman said today that the temporary withdrawal from service of the three sister ships of the submarine Siphyle, lost last Wednesday with 48 men aboard, was purely routine.

He dismissed as "pure fantasy" Press suggestions that the loss of the Siphyle was due to faulty construction in the four submarines lent to France by the British Navy.—Reuter.

They Saw Flying Saucer Over R.A.F. Station



Cross-Channel Power Cable In A Year's Time

Geneva, Sept. 28.

The first submarine electric power cable linking Britain with the Continent under the English Channel will be functioning in about a year, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The cable is the result of an agreement between Britain and France last June for the exchange of electric power.

An official of the E.C.E. said here that the two-way traffic on the cable would amount to about 1,300,000 kilowatt hours a day, or about 130,000 kilowatt hours for each of the 10 hours during which the cable would be used each day.

Most of the power from French hydro-electric power stations high in the Alps will come to England during the night, while British power will be provided for French consumers during certain hours of the day.

This exchange of electric power is mentioned in a 200-page E.C.E. study on "transfers of electric power across European frontiers" which was published here today.

The study said that even if all countries pooled their water power resources, the available supply of sources which could be developed economically for hydro-electric power would be exhausted in little over 20 years.

EXPANSION NEEDED

The report emphasised the need to expand production of electricity through thermal production.

European reserves of coal, lignite and peat, the report said, could support solid fuel production at its present rate for upwards of 1,000 years.

There is, however, far too much hard coal being used in thermal production of electricity, and the study suggested that coalfields producing quantities of low-grade and waste fuel as well as brown coal deposits should be made to support increased transfers of electric power to consuming centres.—Reuter.

Thai Mission To Indo-China

Saigon, Sept. 28.

A Thai military mission is expected in Saigon by special plane from Bangkok on Wednesday.

The mission will consist of six high-ranking army, air force and naval officers, and will be headed by Lieutenant-General Luang Vichit Songram, special adviser to the Defence Department and the Thai permanent delegate to the United Nations Security Council.—France-Press.

Town Planning Programme

Leban, Sept. 28.

The 21st International Congress of Housing and Town Planning ended here last night with the unanimous approval of a motion calling for a "vast programme of urban reconstruction."

The motion, proposed by the outgoing President of the Congress, Sir George Pepler (Britain), urged that authorities to take without delay the necessary legal and technical steps for such a programme, which would take years to elaborate.

Sir George said that as the international congress was held only every two years, they should encourage the holding of regional conferences. The first of these, he added, would take place in New Delhi next November.—Reuter.

Farouk May Settle Down In Rome

Rome, Sept. 28.

Ex-King Farouk of Egypt is considering renting a house in or near Rome.

Farouk's Italian lawyer, Carlo Darnello, told Reuter no decision had been made.

Princess Ferial, the ex-Moharch's eldest daughter, returned to her father in Cairo tonight after visiting ex-Queen Narman in Lausanne where the latter is undergoing medical treatment.—Reuter.

Appeal To Liberals For Crusade Against Totalitarianism

Strasbourg, Sept. 28.

Liberal leaders of 16 nations tonight appealed to Liberals throughout the world to unite in a common crusade against Communism, Socialism and every other doctrine "restricting the fundamental freedom of the individual."

The appeal came as a climax to the fifth annual congress of the Liberal International, which has met here for the past three days.

President Roger Motz, Belgium, called for co-operation between National Liberal parties to establish a "new Europe of liberal principles" in a memorandum signed by representatives of the 16 countries.

He declared: "The hour of action for liberalism has now sounded."

Mr Motz announced the creation of a fund to raise £25,000 to expand the activities of the international in Europe and to publish its work in America, the British Commonwealth and South America.

At its final session today the Congress adopted five resolutions:

1. It called for the liberalism of international trade and urged that a preferential tariff policy for Europe and its overseas territories should be adopted in consultation with countries concerned, America, the British Commonwealth and South America.

UNITY OF EUROPE

2. It reaffirmed the liberal goal of uniting Europe, including those countries under dictatorial regimes. It welcomed the creation of the Schuman coal-steel pool and the projected political union of West Germany, France, Italy and the Benelux States. But it warned that if the merger did not develop in association with the other nations of West Europe,

3. It condemned nationalism and war as a heavy national spirit could be converted into a "rapid chauvinism leading to international hatreds, racial oppression, genocide and war."

4. It advocated high priority to international migration, and the freedom of the individual to emigrate. It emphasised the urgency of educating the people of over-populated poor countries to the dangers involved in over-population.

5. It declared that a nation's assurance of the well-being and social security of the citizen was "one of the 'great achievements of our time.' Social security must be expanded as necessary but should not deprive the individual of all choice and initiative."

Earlier, an argument about birth control split the Congress.

The Italian delegation, after introducing a resolution calling for more freedom of migration, proposed to add: "The Congress further points out that in many countries already overcrowded, the population is increasing dangerously, and urges the necessity, especially in the undeveloped areas, to initiate a policy of birth control."

Senator Roger Motz, of Belgium, President of the International, declared that to adopt this addition would put a considerable weapon in the hands of the Catholic Church against Liberals in countries where Liberals are also Catholics.

Mr A. C. Norman of Denmark suggested a compromise making the last phrase: "Educate the people so as to increase knowledge of birth control."

This form of words having been accepted by the Italians, it was adopted as part of the draft by 12 votes to four.

Supporting the main resolution on migration, Dino Philippon of Italy said his country had suffered especially by the application of the United States Immigration Act of 1924.

Mr H. Lammung of Denmark thought the resolution should specifically condemn South Africa's policy of Apartheid, but he was not supported.

The Congress adopted unanimously a resolution declaring that "all progress towards social security is dependent on sound money."

The resolution also said: "Social security must be expanded as and when necessary, but the need for it should not be invoked to create a system which deprives the individual of all choice and initiative."—Reuter.

By 20 to three the Congress voted to obtain a reference to "the awakening of the peoples of Asia and Africa" in a draft resolution which approved "a vigorous national spirit."

From Baku, Pravda reported that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress disclosed that eight district secretaries of the party had not been elected for failures in personnel management and certain officials of the Republic Central Committee and the Baku City Committee, who "concealed their past from the party," were removed.—Reuter.

Development Of Sakhalin Taken To Task

Moscow, Sept. 28.

Nikita Khrushchev, member of the Soviet Union Politburo and Secretary of the Moscow Communist Party, has made a bitter attack on certain unidentified industrial leaders for padding reports about their fulfilment of State production plans.

Communist official newspaper Pravda reported today: "Workers who enter the path of deceit do great harm to the interests of the State and the party and must be dealt with in the most resolute and most ruthless manner," he was quoted as saying.

"There are not a few directors of plants and offices who take a formal attitude and exert little effort and persistence in fulfilling State plans," he said.

Corruption, Allegations Unfounded

Washington, Sept. 28.

Allegations that \$25,000,000 had been wasted in building five American airfields in Morocco were today declared without basis.

A House of Representatives Appropriations sub-committee said critics of a sub-committee of the Senate had been "unfair" and "false" though it admitted finding "some substantial work" and room for legitimate complaints.

In a report implying that civilian contractors and architects were not to blame for difficulties on the job, the House of Representatives sub-committee said diplomatic difficulties with the French had increased the problems.

But difficulties were due mainly to the "incredible working conditions" in North Africa when the Air Force decided late in 1950 to build the airfields under emergency priorities.

Work in the early phases was also handicapped by a French refusal to permit enough workers to enter Morocco, Air Force officials said. "changed plans seven times in ten months, and fiscal policies which kept field officers operating 'month to month bankruptcy,' by being made the 'whipping boys,'" the report said.

The Senate Armed Services sub-committee had strongly criticised the engineers and called for "appropriate action" against their chief, Lieutenant-General Lewis A. Pick.

Other unfavourable reports had been made, including one by another House sub-committee, which said at least \$25,000,000 had been wasted on the project.

Many of these Congressional criticisms, the Appropriations sub-committee said, were "based on either falsehoods or gross exaggerations."—Reuter.

LONG VOYAGE

London, Sept. 28.

A number of Soviet motor vessels built for river traffic have arrived in Yakutsk, in Siberia, after a voyage of 7,500 miles, of which 5,000 miles led through Arctic waters, according to Moscow Radio.

The vessels started from the River Volga and made their way through rivers and canals to Leningrad and across to the White Sea, whence they sailed along Russia's Arctic coast to eastern Siberia.

The captains and crews of the vessels were awarded an honorary diploma for their "extraordinary achievements" in a "feat of navigation," the Radio said.—Reuter.

Japan Stamp Issue

Tokyo, Sept. 28.

A ten-yen stamp will be sold by the Japanese Communications Ministry on October 1 in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of Tokyo University, formerly Imperial University.—Reuter.

Bow-And-Arrow Manoeuvres

Salisbury Plain, Sept. 28.

Troops taking part in Exercise Escape on Salisbury Plain yesterday saw young officers stalking each other in the scrub with bows and arrows.

A Burma veteran, Brigadier R.G.C. Poole, the man behind this "1000 and All That" touch, looked on approvingly. It was his idea.

During the war he trained men for jungle fighting with bows and arrows. They used them effectively in action.

When he broke the bow and arrow news to officers, who were using modern weapons as well, there was some laughter. But he explained it was to teach stalking and quickness of reaction. Arrows used had cotton wool tips.—Reuter.

Agreement On Japan's Pre-War Obligations

London, Sept. 29.

Japan will redeem her pre-war dollar and Sterling bonds in full, it was announced today.

Britons hold £61,000,000 worth of Japanese Sterling bonds, and Americans hold \$88,000,000 worth of dollar bonds.

The settlement was reached after arduous negotiations in New York since July 21.

Japan will not, however, pay out immediately. All maturities of capital are postponed ten years—15 years in the case of certain British loans which are to get additional payment for dollar options.

Arrears of interest accumulated since Japan entered the war in 1941 are to be paid over the next ten years. There is no reduction of any capital or any interest rate.

France rejected offered terms for a settlement of Japan's pre-war bond debts because payment was offered in francs instead of dollars or Sterling.

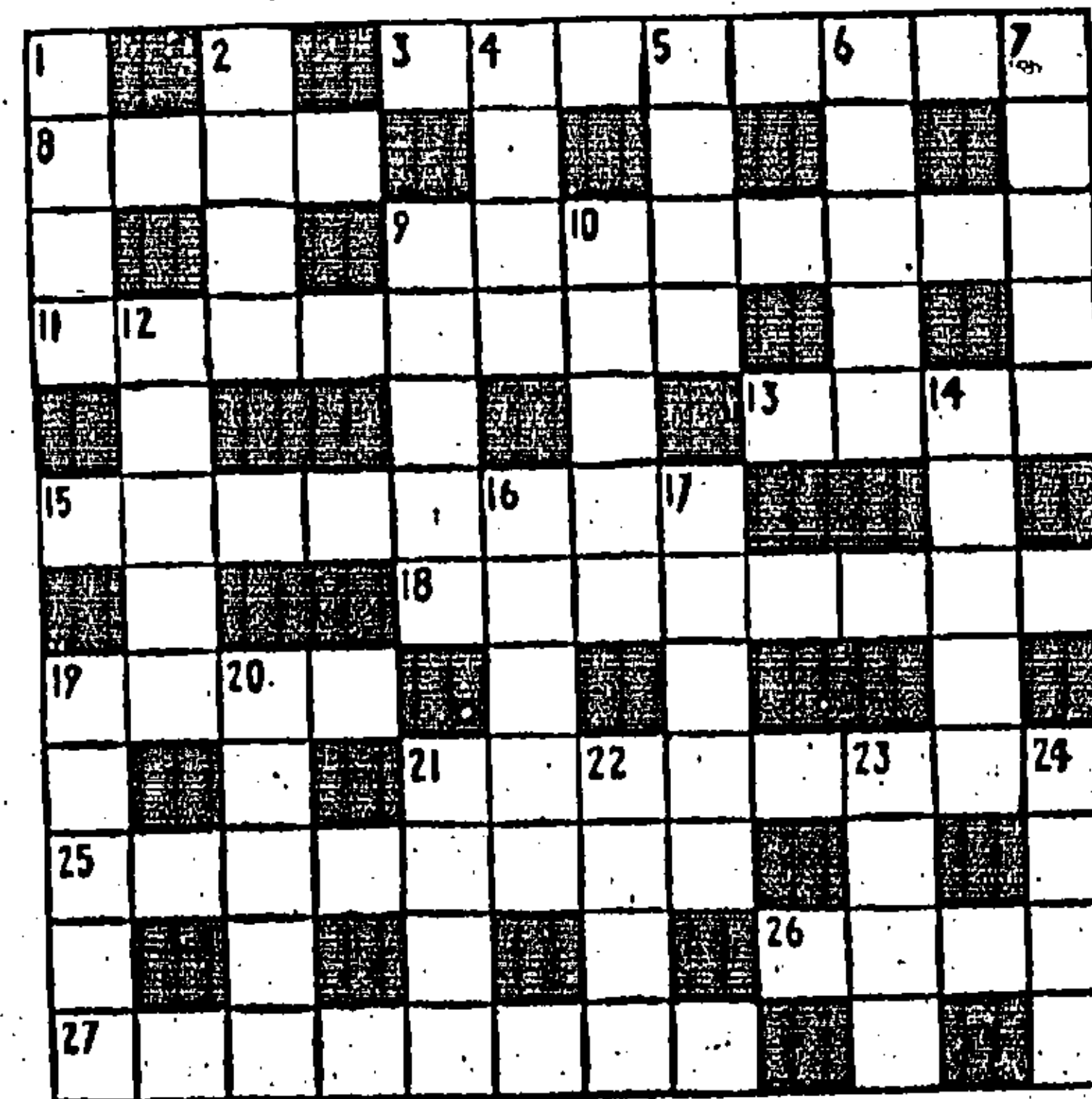
The French delegation rejected the Japanese offer, complaining of "unfounded discrimination."

A conference observer said the French protested against an offer to pay in francs instead of dollars or Sterling, claiming that the franc had been greatly devalued since the bonds were sold.

Negotiations will be resumed in Paris between representatives of French bond holders and Japan. Outstanding franc bonds total about \$2,000,000 in value.

In December Japan will start paying back British holders £61,000,000 worth of Japanese bonds, and American holders of \$88,000,000 worth of dollar bonds.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Wealthy (8).
- 8 Plunder (4).
- 9 Suspend execution (8).
- 11 Holsted (8).
- 13 Cheek (4).
- 15 Ban (8).
- 18 Tender (8).
- 19 Cattle-sheep (4).
- 21 Rescues (8).
- 23 Arranged (8).
- 25 Search (4).
- 27 Abrading (8).

DOWN

- 1 Adhesive (4).
- 2 Drug (4).
- 3 Worry (4).
- 5 Fat (4).
- 6 Incident (5).
- 7 Unit of heat (5).
- 8 Mad (5).
- 10 Danger (5).
- 12 Vehicle (5).
- 14 Write down (5).
- 16 Kind of cap (5).
- 17 Shy (5).
- 19 Supports (5).
- 20 Governor (5).
- 21 Molt (4).
- 22 Thin (4).
- 24 Resound (4).
- 26 Bondman (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Mishap, 4 Slight, 7 Approach, 8 Endow, 9 Stress, 11 Eternal, 13 Confuse, 16 Repair, 18 Roast, 19 Rejoicing, 20 Ensur, 21 Resound, Down: 1 Mount, 2 Horde, 3 Prudes, 4 Scheme, 5 Gardens, 6 Toward, 10 Ransacks, 12 Torrier, 13 Carafe, 14 Unique, 16 Fio, 17 Rogue.

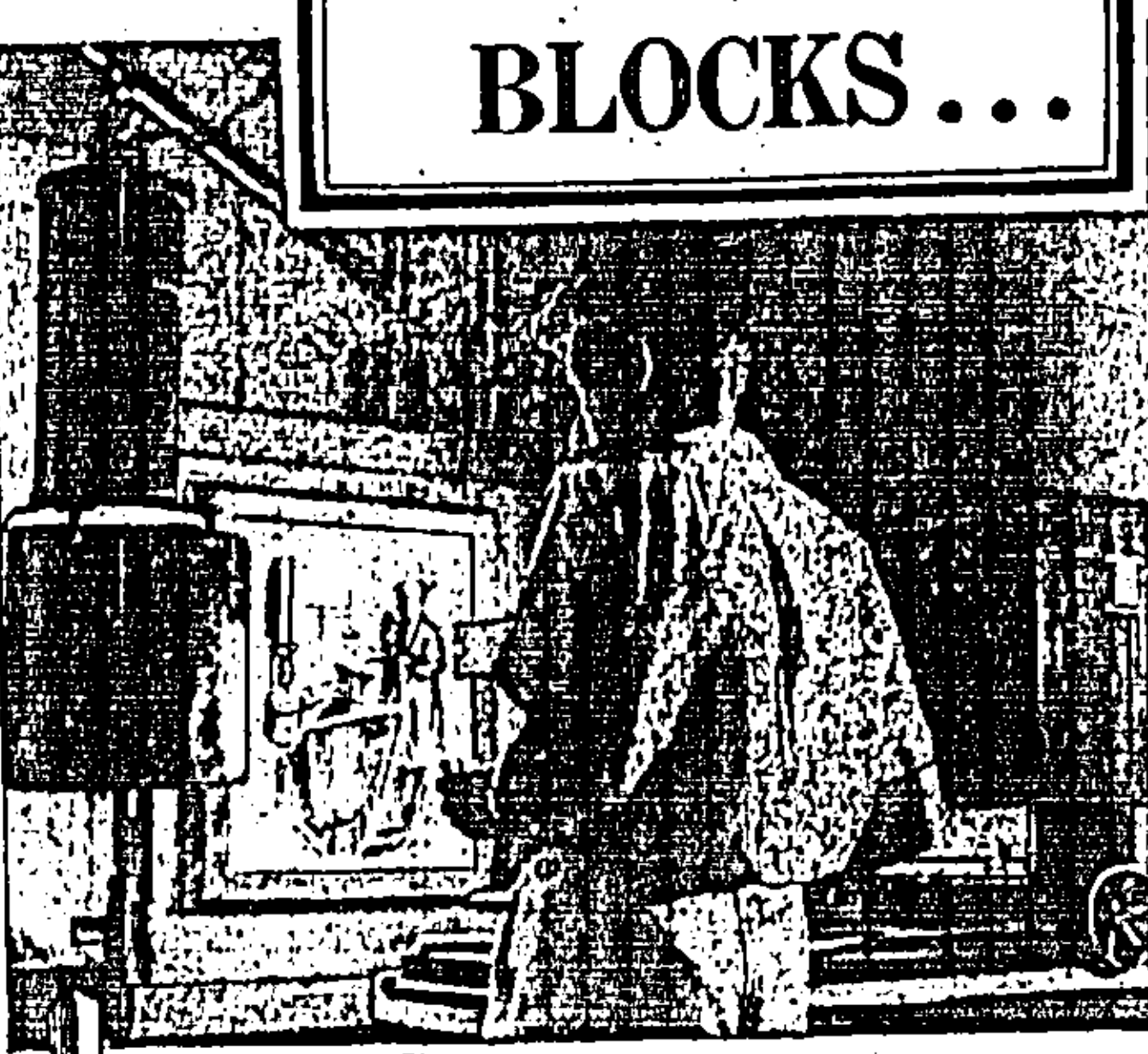
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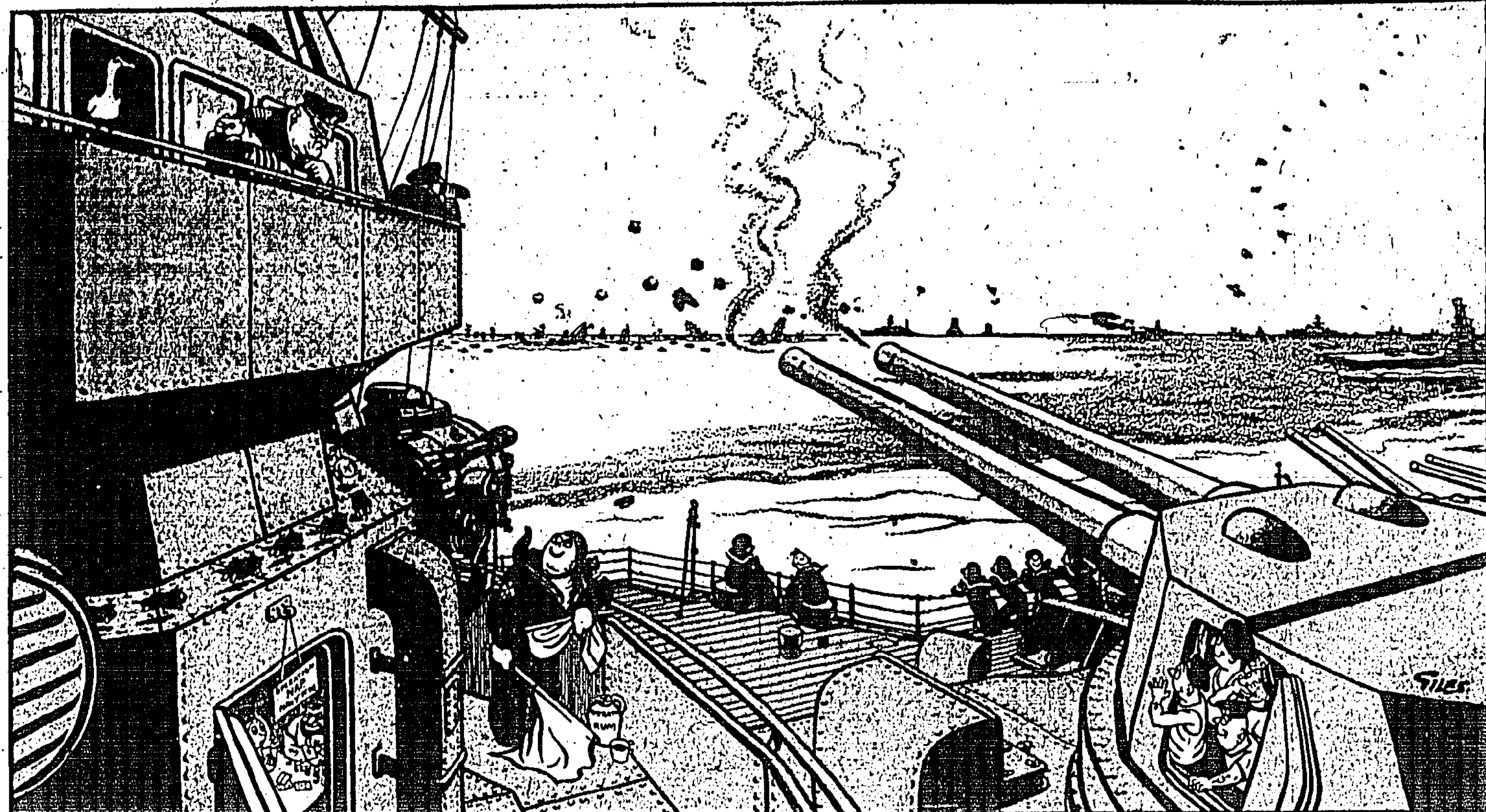


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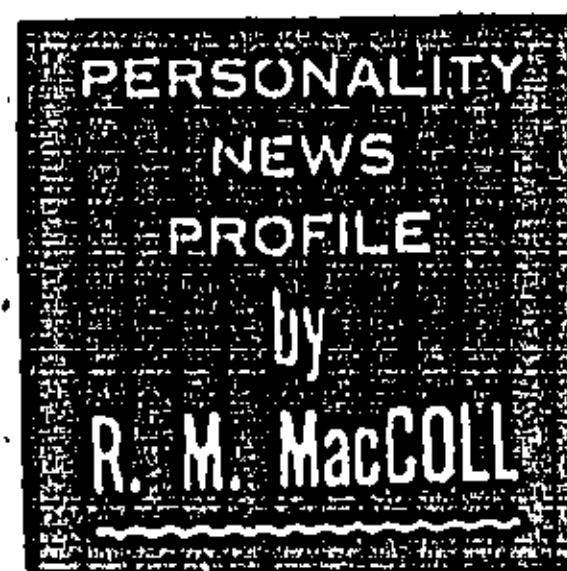


"The 'enemy' is signalling that someone in our outfit isn't using blanks, sir"

London Express Service

'Who is this guy from nowhere?'

—WELL, THE FEW WHO
KNOW HIM FIND HIM
A 'RUTHLESS CHARMER'



Washington. The remark "I sometimes marvel at the extraordinary docility with which Americans submit to speeches" is not, one might suppose, the sort of indiscretion which a presidential candidate in the United States should allow himself if he is to have any great chance of success at the polls.

Washington. He pulled him into this Democratic nomination to succeed Truman?

Stevenson insisted—honestly—that he did not want the job; then when it was pressed on him, he voiced his doubts and fears about his own qualifications to cope with it.

A thicket of paradox is provided by the man and his story in the American scene. His very presence in the Governor's mansion of Mid-Western and isolationist Illinois (the State which sprang around Chicago) is incongruous.

He speaks with a cultured "Eastern" accent, completely different from those of his fellow Mid-Westerners. He is witty, urbane. He slaps no backs, kisses no babies.

NOT 'FOLKSY'

But the fact remains that Adlai Stevenson, the 52-year-old Governor of the State of Illinois, and the Democratic Party's choice to win over Dwight Eisenhower in November (who is at present getting delighted Americans to "submit" to his own speeches at the rate of two or three a day), is a hot favourite to win.

He sternly refuses to—common premise but instead goes after corruption and pulverizes it.

His forbears were well-to-do aristocrats. Adlai travelled in Europe as a boy and had an excellent education, winding up at the famous Law School of Harvard University.

His annual income of \$50,000 (£17,857; most of it from private sources) is not at all folksy, nor is his brooding detachment and tendency to criticize and even mock at himself. All in all Stevenson is a very rare man in American public life.

He is an honest reformer who is not a "breast beater," an instinctive Liberal who does not believe in chucking money around (he has bought just one new suit—a flannel job—in the past four years); an intellectual

with an irresistible sense of humour.

Oh yes—perhaps the greatest rarity of all, he writes all his own speeches.

An example of Stevenson's deadpan humour occurred when, back in the 'thirties, his home was burned down. A friend commiserated.

Stevenson shrugged, picked up a smouldering fragment of woodwork and lit his cigarette with it, remarking as he did so, "As you can see, we are still using the house."

Stevenson is divorced now. It happened in 1949, after 20 years of apparently happy marriage and three sons. There was no scandal, small publicity, and the two have remained on amicable terms.

But America, which has never had a divorce in the White House, wondered whether it

would make any difference to his political fortunes. So far it has not.

Stevenson has a passion for punctuality and always carries two watches to make sure.

For a time after leaving Harvard, young Adlai worked on the Bloomington, Illinois, Post-Tribune, a newspaper owned by his family.

In the last war he was a special assistant to America's Secretary of the Navy, and came into contact with President Roosevelt, who liked him.

He did a workmanlike job of Press and Public Relations in San Francisco, during the conference which started up UNO, and later worked for UNO in London's Grosvenor Square.

Start of his trail to an extraordinary triumph in politics came when he aroused the interest of a shrewd, button-bright little Jake Arvey, chairman of the Cook County Democratic Committee and an almost unstoppable force in Illinois politics.

I watched Arvey and Stevenson together last July on a roaring, crazy night in Chicago when the Democratic Convention had just nominated Stevenson for President, and you should have seen the smile on Arvey's face.

The two ends practically met at the nape of his neck.

HIS TRIUMPH

WHEN Arvey first suggested Stevenson as Governor of Illinois, the State's seasoned professional politicians first gaped, open-mouthed and then shrugged him off as a sacrificial lamb to be led to the slaughter.

Illinois reeked with scandals and corruption, but nobody thought that the newcomer would do anything effective about it even if he pulled off the victory.

The politicians figured that they could, if he won, instruct him how he was expected to behave, allowing them to get their hands back on the spoils.

But Stevenson, produced a staggering win—he took Illinois by 572,000 votes, a landslide without precedent in the history of the State.

And then when the dazed professionals began to try to move in Stevenson stopped them in their tracks, informed them that he proposed to run things his way, and proceeded to "go after" corruption with an implacable efficiency which soon

had the ordinary citizens cheering at the tops of their voices.

It was that too of being Governor of Illinois which Stevenson this year—he was up for re-election—quite genuinely wishes to stick to.

THE NOD

IN response to the first tentative approaches about the Democratic nomination for the presidency, he explained that he had a good deal of "unfinished business" to attend to in Springfield (the capital city of Illinois and, white, please, not to think him presumptuous, he felt that he ought to finish one job before embarking on another).

But events proved too much for him. Through the summer the pressure built up, as the Democrats came to see more and more clearly that Stevenson was the man who stood out head and shoulders above the ruck with the best chance of beating the Eisenhower threat.

And so, without lifting a finger to campaign, Stevenson it was who in the end got the nod at Chicago.

NO PROPHET

WHAT are his chances on November 4? After what happened four years ago I will not prophesy, but merely report.

Nearly everyone I talk with is convinced that Stevenson will win. Not only because he is a brilliant man, but—

BECAUSE of the abiding appeal of the Democratic Party.

BECAUSE the Negroes almost certainly will vote Democrat.

BECAUSE the farmers—who benefited under Roosevelt and Truman—will too.

BECAUSE organized labour instinctively turns towards the Democrats.

AND BECAUSE great majorities in the big cities, who follow the dictates of the powerful and efficient Democratic political "machines" are thought likely to stay faithful.

But remember, I don't prophesy. I think the wisest thing I can do at this point is to conclude with another wise quotation from wise Adlai Stevenson:—

"We in America today cannot control our own fate and our own future. They are shaped inexorably by events too remote to perceive, too complex to understand."

THE BOY WHO SAID: I'LL FIND TREASURE

By James Leasor

EVERY evening the little boy would listen entranced to the stories his father told him of Troy and Ancient Greece.

"But nobody knows where Troy stood," his father would say afterwards.

"I don't believe that," replied the boy. "When I'm big I'll go to Greece and find Troy and the King's Treasure."

The father laughed. But the boy—Heinrich Schliemann—laughed last. He went to work as a cabin boy, then in an office, then became a merchant.

At 39 he was a millionaire. He taught himself half a dozen languages, travelled to Russia, to America. And at 40 he sailed for Greece to keep his boyhood promise.

Scholars laughed at him. They thought of Homer as only a name; of Ilium as a lost world; of the Siege of Troy as a myth.

Schliemann took no notice of them. He landed in Greece, hired a guide, and rode out, on a donkey, to have a look at the site which some legends connected with the plain of Troy. He reread a copy of Homer, which to him was as accurate as a military map, and from its description he decided that the seat of ancient Troy was in a village called Hisarlik.

He hired 100 workers, gave them shovels, and told them to dig. They dug—for two years.

Schliemann waited, enduring fevers, labour troubles, and all the time a barrage of armchair scorn from scholars.

But he got amazing results. The workmen found weapons and vases and ornaments. Under one ruin, another ruin appeared.

"The hill was like a tremendous onion," Each layer seemed to have been inhabited at a different period. Again and again a city of the dead, said C. W. Ceram in his book, "Gods, Graves, and Scholars," (Gollancz & Sidgwick and Jackson, 21s.)

And then, on the morning of the last day of his digging in June, 1873, Schliemann saw something that dazzled him. He seized his wife by the arm. "Get the workmen out of here," he said urgently. "Send them home. Tell them anything, but get them away." Schliemann had seen the gliter of gold.

"It was the golden treasure of one of the mightiest kings of pre-history, gathered together in

blood and tears, the ornaments of a godlike people, buried for 3,000 years until dug from under the ruined walls of seven vanished kingdoms."

Schliemann believed this was the treasure-trove of Priam, last king of Troy. In fact, it belonged to a king 1,000 years before Priam.

Schliemann went on digging. In December, three years later, he told the King of Greece he had discovered the graves "which, according to tradition, are those of Agamemnon (commander of the Greeks against Troy) and Cassandra (daughter of Priam)."

The bodies were covered with gold. Said Schliemann: "All the museums of the world taken together do not have one-fifth as much."

Author Ceram points out that many archaeologists were child prodigies. Schliemann could speak six languages before he was in his teens; Champollion (1790-1832), who solved the riddle of the hieroglyphs on the old stones, had a hobby of politics at the same age; Sir Flinders Petrie, who spent a lifetime among the Pyramids, was interested in Egyptian excavations at the age of ten. (He died ten years ago.) There was also, the case of George Smith, a banknote en-

graver who studied archaeology in his spare time, and got a job as assistant in the Egyptian-Assyrian section of the British Museum.

He was studying some tablets there that had come from excavations, trying to translate what is now known as the Gilgamesh Epic.

Some of the tablets were missing. Smith went to Mesopotamia, found 304 clay tablets, and brought them back.

Some of them gave a variation of the Biblical account of the Flood.

C. W. Ceram does not believe in the curse of the Pharaohs. Says he: "If any single circumstance started the legend, very probably it was the sudden death of Lord Carnarvon. When he died (in April 1923), after a three-weeks' losing battle with the effects of a mosquito bite, people began to talk about the spirit realm on blasphemers."

Altogether 19 "victims" died. Ceram believes their deaths had nothing to do with their investigation of the tombs of the Pharaohs at all. He quotes a German professor in Egyptology as saying that the "curse" of the Pharaohs simply did not exist: "No such thing had ever been uttered or inscribed."

ON THE RECORD

Dark Horse Behind The Left Arm Round

Early yesterday afternoon three old relics of Hongkong cricket sat around a table on the eastern outskirts of the home ground of the Indian Recreation Club at Soekunpo and watched with some amazement another old relic of local cricket contort his 220-pound frame into some of the trickiest bowling seen locally in quite some time.

The three ancient—only order of precedence is alphabetic—were E. C. "Teddy" Fincher, Arthur Perry and Arthur Runjeh. They are the selectors for Hongkong's first unofficial Test match with Australia.

The Leviathan they were watching was A. R. "Fatty" Minu, hero of many an Inter-club in the palm days of Hongkong cricket between the wars, then some 40 pounds lighter and still remembered to this day for the gnapping six-inch deep hole he dug into a Shanghai pasture, while delivering 32 overs in an Inter-club match.

Old Man Minu looked the best stock bowler in the trial match yesterday despite big years and tonnage, and the selectors were watching the bowler more than anything else outside of the few minutes they took off occasionally to watch the Kwong Wah-South China soccer match on a neighbouring ground.

As they sipped their aerated water, the selectors searched the Minu vicinity for the usual friendly grin or the spirit of the IRC monkey that is known to haunt the grounds and give a friendly shove occasionally to a startled and friendly hand laboriously fighting a ball over a shoulder.

They found none for a very simple reason. There was no grin behind the Minu shoulder. It was a horse that was doing all the startling work.

The horse's name was Skylon and his origin goes back quite some months ago when "Fatty" was reading a copy of the weekly edition of the Daily Mirror. His attention was attracted to a large picture of a neon sign that was one of the features of the British Industries Fair.

This may only be coincidental, but "Fatty" Minu has for many years been a keen supporter of the Sport of Kings and it came about that he

bought himself a horse and was confronted with the problem of finding it a name. He remembered the picture in the Daily Mirror and called the horse Skylon.

Yesterday was Sunday. On Saturday, "Fatty" Minu was spending the afternoon not too far away from Soekunpo and in the course of the afternoon he watched Skylon win its first race.

Other horses have won their first races before, but there was something very exceptional about Skylon's performance. "Fatty" didn't quite realise it all until his gaze wandered to a board with many chalked figures on it and his vision fell to rest on the number 1802 bracketed with the name Skylon.

"Fatty" Minu rang a bell. Into the massive pocket of his in which he keeps the reminders of what the Hongkong Jockey Club may possibly come to owe him and discovered that his memory for numbers checked all right. His through ticked the number 1802 on it.

The funny thing about it, "Fatty" Minu told this columnist yesterday evening, was that though he had seen Skylon run he had never bothered to examine this four-footed pal of his at close quarters, put it on the shoulder or offer it a piece of sugar. He intends to make up for these omissions.

At a much later hour yesterday evening "Fatty" was demonstrating to a tableful of Optimists (with a capital O) how he cuts the ball at delivery to break it.

Said Noel Arthy, "Did you ride the horse too, Fatty?"

The Races have been known to get mixed up with Hongkong cricket for years and now and when reporting on a cricket trial, it is reasonable enough to bring them in so far as there are a few lines included on the cricket.

The selectors are quite satisfied with their batting and bowling, though to date they have only selected one member of the "Test" team—Alce Pearce—at the moment, probably helping in the furnace room of an ocean liner speeding back here for the great day.

The problem is how to get the Australians' wickets. Of the 12 men from Down Under coming here no fewer than six are likely to be in the touring team in England next summer.

The selectors are already resigned to the fact that the Australians should bat first, whether they win the toss or not. The idea is to find the means of getting them out.

A problem facing the selectors is the dearth of deadly bowling in this part of the world at the moment. They are inclined to the opinion that the problem would not have been greater had we had all our greatest bowlers of the past three decades—including Capt. Havelock-Drake, F. D. Pereira and Frank Howarth—all hale and hearty and some decades younger.

But the three Solons have been wisely chosen and they have approached the matter in a Solomonian manner. They have decided that no matter who they put in will be hit. The idea is to put in only such bowlers as, having been hit all over the sky-scrapers of the City of Victoria, will eventually be through some sheer devilry see one of their balls flow back into the ground into a safe pair of hands.

Their choice has, it this columnist is not mistaken, reached the short list stage. Five are still being considered. They are alphabetically:

Alexander—right arm over in-swingers on a high delivery that, being airborne long enough, would benefit from a favourable wind.

Connitt—right hand over straight medium slight off-break.

Craig—right arm over leg and off-spinners with a reputation for consistency.

Minu—left hand round the wicket leg-breaks with an occasional off-ball.

Woolcombe—right hand over the wicket leg-breaks with wrist and finger spin, the really good ones very occasional but really good.

Despite this array of talent, loitering anywhere in the Dockyard, Garden Road, Supreme Court, and Charter Road areas during the Charter Road matches is not advised. However, anyone who stops one with any part of his anatomy that gets bruised or cracked in the process is insured.

Anything else on the trial? All the batting talent had been swotting up on the style books to the point where Umpire Britton commented at the tea interval, "When even Archie Zimmerman turns into a stroke player instead of clouting them in his natural and noble way, it's no longer a trial." Well said!

"RECORDED"

New Local League Soccer Season Opens

ARMY'S FORWARD LINE LOOKS LIKE A POWERFUL SCORING MACHINE

Says "SPIV"

The opening games of the local Football League season produced a good standard of soccer and some keenly contested matches as expected. With the possible exception of Army's 2-0 victory over Kowloon Motor Bus on Saturday and Club's 5-4 triumph over Sing Tao, the other matches resulted in comfortable wins for the favourites.

Army's opening win of the season over Kowloon Motor Bus was undoubtedly the best performance of the week, and a well-deserved triumph.

Their new team this year formed an excellent working combination and their forward line, which has always been their main weakness in the past years, looked like shaping up into a powerful scoring machine.

Nash at outside-right is a distinct asset to the Army forward line and, with his speed and accurate centres, will be a constant source of danger to Army's opponents during the coming season.

A good header, Merrill at centre-forward, is a potential goal with the wing centre which Army can now expect from both sides. Thompson's feats as a left-winger being already well-known.

WILSON—THE SCHEMER

Wilson has developed into a good schemer for the attack and with newcomer Hunt the two are two tireless foraging insects. For once Army will be capable of exploiting the attacks from the wings to the fullest advantage—the form of attack that will be most lethal to the defences of local teams.

In defence the new Army team easily upheld the tradition of their invincibility in this department of the game, and in their first match they already introduced a new star to local fans—their goalkeeper Williams, whose magnificent display between the sticks not only played a major part in Army's victory but also reeked him to top choice for Hongkong's team in representative matches.

The defeat was an unhappy start to Kowloon Motor Bus's bid for the senior title but not a discouraging one.

Inability to finish up their pretty movements was the main cause of their defeat, for had they not missed a number of easy chances in front of the goal, they could have at least earned for themselves a draw.

More opportunism and shooting attempts at goal will see them back into the ranks of the leading teams of the new season.

BUT A SHADOW

Sing Tao were but a shadow of the 1951 Champion Challenge Shield team in their match against the considerably strengthened and improved Hongkong Football Club eleven.

Although the standard of soccer served up could not be said to be extremely high, the sportsmanship shown by both teams and the cleanliness of play deserved the highest praise.

The return of Pat Gardner as centre-forward of the Club team provided a great change for the better in the Club forward line.

His well-timed and well-placed passes provided time and again for the other forwards and his own speed made him a constant danger when within distance of the goal.

Walton at right-wing and Hewitt at inside-left were two others of the Club team who caught the eye.

Eastern's star-studded team scored a comfortable 6-3 win over Navy, and in doing so were taking matters rather easily.

Although individually Eastern may be the strongest team in this year's Senior League, their team combination will have to be improved considerably and

nevertheless, Mr. Barnett's experience as a pupil of Peersless Jim Driscoll (admittedly the classic boxer of all time) plus his experience as a referee, he unhesitatingly named another who has been recognised as such both in Britain and in America. That, he says, was Jimmy Wilde.

Many people held the view that Wilde ought not to be allowed to enter the ring. They felt it might be a slight case of murder at any moment because at his weight, a mere 6 stone 8 pounds, he resembled a wackling more fit for a sanatorium than for a fight.

CONFOUNDED THE CRITICS

But as time rolled on, Jimmy Wilde confounded the critics. He became the wonder of the boxing world. Having beaten with ridiculous ease every flyweight of note in Britain, he campaigned against bantams, featherweights, and even lightweight, always with similar results until he retired in 1921.

Wilde, in December, 1916, took part in the first world champion-

how much this factor plays in soccer will be seen when their first true test comes along.

LESS IMPRESSIVE

Compared to Army's victory over KMB, South China's 3-1 win over Kwong Wah yesterday was less impressive. It took them two successive penalties to register the winning goal, and it was not until three minutes towards the end of the match that they put the issue beyond doubt against a tired out Kwong Wah defence that had already given up trying.

On the run of play, the 1951 League Champions were the far superior and their combined moves were again a delight to watch.

Youthful Yue Cheuk-yin, voted as the best footballer of the year last season before he was disabled by a knee injury, showed yesterday some of his best form and was the brains of the South China attack.

With speedy Mok Chun-wah at left wing, Yue formed a powerful combination of lightning speed and thrust.

Only mist in the South China forward line seemed to be Kwok Ying-lok at centre-forward, who, though fast on the run, was handicapped by slowness in foot action when in the midst of the typical South China short-passing movements.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

On their display yesterday, South China have still vast room for improvement and

with greater accuracy in their shots in front of goal will be a hard team to beat this season.

Yue Cheuk-yin, they have a potential match-winner when necessary.

Kwong Wah played more with guts than science in yesterday's match. That they were able to hold on to a 1-1 score for the major part of the match was mainly due to their sterling defence, in which goalkeeper Yue Kai-yan, formerly of Police, gave a scintillating performance. The hefty custodian refused to be beaten time and again and held off even the first penalty kick taken by Lee Yui-tak. He even stopped the second penalty kick taken by Yue Cheuk-yin but could not hold the ball, which rolled past him.

The forward line was a distinct failure in combination, and depended on long and through passes in a hit-and-run style of attack.

Kwong Wah's equalising goal was a rather freakish one. A cross pass from their inside—right went to left-wing Kam Lok-sang almost at the flag. Kam flicked the ball backwards and slightly to the side and sent in a long curving high shot with the right foot.

Pau King-yin, the South China goalkeeper, appeared to be unshaken and made no attempt to save the shot as the ball swished into the net.

THE JIMMY WILDE STORY

The Skeleton With A Hammer In His Hands

Thud.... And another hit the canvas. Pole-axed. Jimmy Wilde had claimed another victim. He was acclaimed the greatest fighter boxing has ever known. This living legend comes to these columns in one of the most fascinating series ever penned. Written by Charles Barnett, who, two or three decades ago, was regarded as Britain's Number 1 boxing referee, it will grip and thrill you by the drama and miracle of Wilde's amazing victories at a time when the world was rich in fistie "supermen."

There is none better qualified to tell the story of the "Skeleton With A Hammer In His Hands" than Charles Barnett. He refereed practically all of Wilde's fights in the booths from which so many of the world's most redoubtable fighters graduated. The majority of Jimmy Wilde's 864 ring battles were staged in the 12-foot ring of Jack Skarratt's booth.

Barnett was third man in the ring during the days of such well-known men as Eugene Corri, J. H. Douglas and B. J. Angle, of the National Sporting Club. It was the committee of that famous club who awarded him the title of "No. 1 referee" by handing him the first certificate of efficiency ever presented to a referee.

When changes in the rules or ring were about to be discussed, "Peggy" Bettinson, the club manager, invited Mr. Barnett to submit ideas. The ban on the "rabbit punch" was one of his proposals, and it was accepted.

Men of older generation proudly declare that the fighters of their day were immeasurably superior to the modern type, yet those who saw Joe Louis only fifteen years ago are ready to admit that so far as heavyweights are concerned he was the best ever.

Nevertheless, Mr. Barnett's experience as a pupil of Peersless Jim Driscoll (admittedly the classic boxer of all time) plus his experience as a referee, he unhesitatingly named another who has been recognised as such both in Britain and in America. That, he says, was Jimmy Wilde.

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Wilde, in December, 1916, took part in the first world champion-

ship flyweight contest. It was staged at Holborn Stadium, London, and his Bantam opponent, Young Zulu Kid, was not only stopped in the eleventh round but was semi-conscious for half-an-hour in his dressing-room. That "bag of bones" did it!

Wilde retired in 1921. He was prevailed upon by means of a huge purse to come out of seclusion in 1923 and defend his world title at the Polo Grounds, New York, against Pancho Villa, who beat the shadow of the Wilde we knew in seven rounds.

There was no disgrace in that defeat. Wilde was ageing in a boxing sense and had been "running to seed." The extra weight he had managed to put on by that time was no good to him. And apart from that, a blow delivered by Villa after the bell had ended the 6th round undoubtedly affected the result.

It was Wilde's second visit to the United States. His first produced a contract which, for boxers of the lighter weights, still remains a record. It brought Jimmy £13,000 plus expenses and the cost of round trip tickets for himself and party. About that trip, Mr. Barnett will tell some interesting stories. One relates Wilde's lucky escape from death at sea.

As a record of humour, pathos—yes, and tragedy—there surely is no finer life story in the annals of the ring than that of the wizard, Jimmy Wilde.

Mr. Barnett, by the way, taught ex-King Alfonso of Spain the rudiments of boxing.

The first instalment of the incredible Jimmy Wilde story will appear in tomorrow's China Mail.

THE BIG MATCH AT SUNNINGDALE



Bing Crosby drives off, watched by his partner, Bob Hope, at the Berkshire Golf Club, Sunningdale, in their game against the partnership of Ted Ray and Donald Peers in aid of the National Playing Fields Association.—Central Press Photo.

Stanley Matthews Pays Tribute To "The Little Man Of Football"

London, Sept. 28.

Stanley Matthews, England's wizard right-winger, reckons he is still good for another five years' soccer. This brilliant player gives this view in his new book "Feet First Again."

Though now 37, Matthews writes: "I feel so fit and strong today that in all sincerity I do believe I still have another five years to go in League football—always providing I have my fair share of good luck."

Whether Matthews will still gain a place in big international games remains to be seen. This would appear to depend as much on the skill of other wingers in England as on his own playing ability.

When his feet have "lost their sparkle," to quote his own words, he will still keep in touch with the game he loves and to which he has contributed so much.

"As long as I have breath left in my body, I must think, talk

and live for soccer," he writes. "If ever I did quit the game I love I should age suddenly and fade away, because soccer is life to me."

"The Master," as he is often called, ends the book with a tribute to the spectator, the "little man of football," as Matthews calls him.

"I am proud to have served him, because he is one of the real people," he says.

CHARM IN ITS MODESTY

Sport autobiographies are inclined to be just words showing what a fine fellow the author is. That cannot be said of Stanley Matthews' book. Part of its charm is its modesty.

After more than 20 years of hero worship by millions of football fans the world over he is still as unpolished as the boy who signed for Stoke City as an amateur when only 15.

Matthews, the incomparable, No. 1 Gentleman of soccer both on and off the field, packs 30 chapters with a history of his remarkable football career.

There is no boasting. Just a wealth of information and light reading much of which

will come as news even to the most avid soccer fan.

"Feet First Again" is in fact more like a novel than an autobiography, but it contains no fiction, though some strange facts.

Those who read English the world over and love their football are sure to find pleasure in the book, especially as so much of it is devoted to the experiences of Matthews abroad.

There are several pictures, including that of the late King George VI shaking hands with the author before the 1948 Cup Final.—Reuter.

Home Soccer Standings

London, Sept. 28.

Football League standings after yesterday's matches were:

DIVISION I

	P	W	D	L	Pts
Blackpool	9	7	1	2	15
West Brom	9	7	0	2	14
Liverpool	10	6	2	2	14
Wolves	10	6	2	2	14
Burnley	10	6	3	1	13
Charlton	9	4	3	2	11
Arsenal	10	4	3	3	11
Birmingham	10	4	2	4	10
Spurs	10	4	2	4	10
Preston	10	3	2	5	8
Newcastle	10	3	2	5	8
Portsmouth	10	2	3	5	7
Chelsea	10	3	2	5	8
Cardiff	10	3	2	5	8
Manchester U.	10	3	2	5	8
Middlesbrough	10	3	2	5	8
Stoke	10	3	2	5	8
Bolton	10	3	2	5	8
Sheff Wed	10	3	2	5	8
Aston Villa	9	2	2	5	7
Derby	10	3	1	6	7
Millwall	10	2	2	6	6

DIVISION II

	P	W	D	L	Pts
Huddersfield	10	5	3	2	13
Sheff Utd	10	5	3	2	13
Plymouth	10	5	3	2	13
Millwall	10	5	3	2	13
Birmingham	10	4	2	4	10
Sheff Wed	10	4	2	4	10
Leicester	10	5	1	4	11
Fulham	10	5	1	4	11
Nottingham	10	4	2	4	10
Northampton	10	4	2	4	10
Exeter	10	4	2	4	10
West Ham	10	4	2	4	10
Sheff Utd	10	4	2	4	10
Lincoln	10	4	2	4	10
Blackburn	10	4	2	4	10
Leeds	10	4	2	4	10
Swansea	10	3	3	4	9
Bury	10	3	3	4	9
Sheff Wed	10	3	3	4	9
Brentford	10	2	3	5	7
Doncaster	10	2	3	5	7
Barnsley	10	2	3	5	7

DIVISION III (Southern)

	(Southern)				Goals
	P	W	D	L	Pts
Bristol	11	7	2	2	16
Northwich	11	6	3	2	15
Southampton & H.	11	6	3	2	15
Northampton	11	7	2	2	16
Millwall	11	6	3	2	15
Southend	11	6	3	2	15
Newport	11	6	3	2	15
Reading	11	6	3	2	15
Exeter	11	6	3	2	15
Coventry	11	6	3	2	15
Bristol	11	6	3	2	15
Southampton	11	6	3	2	15
Aldershot	11	6	3	2	15
Colchester	11	6	3	2	15
Southend	11	6	3	2	15
Igworth	11	6	3	2	15
Leighton	11	6	3	2	15
Swindon	11	6	3	2	15
Gillingham	11	6	3	2	15
Queens Park	11	6	3	2	15
Shrewsbury	11	6	3	2	15
Col. Palace	11	6	3	2	15

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Page 10 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952.

**JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK**

Hey Nonny Nonny

ON the surface it looked to be the kind of pastoral scene that belongs to those old romances whose action was spasmodically held up while young men and maidens sang airy songs and danced graceful measures upon the village green.

In Hyde Park, central London's village green, a group of young people were singing in ragged unison, their voices rising shrilly against the tumbling murmur of the traffic circulating round the Marble Arch.

In the old days the words sung on such occasions consisted mostly of a series of "Hey nonny nonnies" interspersed with a few "Hey nonny nonnies" and the young people singing in the park the other night would not doubt have been within their rights as honest villagers of London had they stuck to the old formula, or even had they substituted its modern equivalent, which goes something like "Vo do de-o, bop, bop."

UNFORTUNATELY, they used a quite different set of words, and unlike so many choral singers, the contents of whose songs get lost somewhere around the epiglottis, the words these singers used issued from them in full and awful clarity. They were the kind of words you may not use in public.

A policeman on his beat heard the song, thumbed quickly through his memory for the appropriate bye-law that prohibited the use of such words in the park, and marching up to the group, he ordered them to stop their song. They agreed to at once, and set off on their separate ways for it was 10.15 p.m., and most of them were thinking of going home anyway.

Just as the group dispersed, a little woman wearing a blue beret and a blue mackintosh, thrust herself under the nose of the constable and said to him and to the company in general: "They'll be looking you up for singing 'The Wearing of the Green' next, that's what." "Move along, please," the constable said.

"I'm not moving on for the likes of you," the little woman said. "Her name was Madge, and she turned to the crowd and cried: 'Don't any of you go, either.'"

THE policeman patiently tried to persuade her to go home, but Madge by now had her toes well dug in, and ultimately, the officer was obliged to arrest her. Next morning he brought her into the dock at Great Marlborough Street, where she pleaded not guilty to the charge against her of wilfully obstructing the policeman in the execution of his duty.

The story was told to Mr. Paul Bennett VC, and when it was done, Madge was invited into the witness-box, an offer she accepted with alacrity.

AFTER she had told the learned clerk that she was not, at the moment, living anywhere in particular, nor doing any job you could call such, she said: "I conduct singing often in the park. I never allow no blackguards. I call the police to remove them. Last night it was all very strict, very nice singing. All the songs could be sung by a respectable woman."

"The officer seems to think the songs were questionable," the magistrate said, and he turned to the policeman. "Is it right that she conducts singing frequently?" he asked.

"I've not seen her doing so, and she certainly wasn't conducting last night," the officer said.

"Someone said I was 'yellow,' so I stayed to show them I wasn't," Madge said.

"Would you like to call any of the, them, choir, as witnesses?" the magistrate asked.

"I'd not the chance to get anyone," Madge said.

"Well, I don't think you'd obstruct a mouse this morning," the magistrate said. "But you gave a lot of trouble last night. I shall discharge you absolutely."

"Thank you," Madge said, and her tone added "for nothing," and she went out muttering, a dignified, hey nonny nonny, perhaps, or a highly respectable hey nonny nonny.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWS-LETTER

The "Battle For Passports"

By W. KING WOOD

Sydney, Sept. 24.

The "Battle for Passports" in which the Government v. the Peking "Peace" Delegation has become very boring and as a major political move has fallen rather flat.

Main shots were fired from Canberra last week when it was announced that the 30 man and women team, then packing their ports for Peking, would not be granted passports. Reasons for this move was the Government's stated belief that the Peking talks were Red propaganda, and that Chinese were at present in action against Australian troops in Korea.

Withholding of passports doesn't necessarily tie one down in Australia but it makes it confoundingly difficult to leave, just the same. None of the big shipping or airline companies will book berths, and with the Government pulling strings its way less means of transport have a habit of exhibiting a "House Full" sign when a delegate shows up.

Just the same, spokesmen for the contingent announced that passports or not, they would get to Peking.

This week two of them—Rev. Victor James, of Melbourne, and Mr. K. D. Gott, Melbourne journalist, pulled out on a British passport, which was a shot in the locker for which the Government did not have any effective counter. Said Mr. Gott at the airport: "As far as I know, I'm only going as far as Hongkong to do journalistic work at present, but when I get there I might go to other places in China."

But Rev. G. van Eerde, one of the grounded delegates and one of the boss spokesmen who was at the dome to wave them goodbye, said Mr. Gott was fully sponsored delegate and Peking was his destination.

WINNING ON POINTS

Later a whisper went around that the delegates were going to charter an Air France plane to make the journey. The Government looked sinister and announced: "Plans have been made to prevent the delegates leaving Peking."

At about the same time a spokesman for a heap of the delegates in Brisbane said: "Plans have been made for the entire delegation to reach Peking."

At the moment, however, the Government seems to be winning on points.

But the fellow strap-hanging in the crowded tram on the way home from work just can't get any enthusiasm for the fight and seems to care little whether the delegates reach Peking or Jericho.

Just in passing Peking has already left its mark on Australia's political life. Dr. Burton, one of the Labour Party's bright boys, formerly capt of the External Affairs Dept, attended the last conference some few months ago. He made a broadcast in Peking, sent Press messages, talked about germ warfare, when he returned, and was sacked from the Labour Party, which means that he can't stand for Parliament in the seat for which he was nominated.

Strange travellers—The plane which carried Rev. James and Mr. Gott for Peking also carried Australian reinforcements headed for Korea.

NO BOOM YEAR

After two weeks of new season's wool sales it is obvious that there isn't going to be any boom year but that prices are good enough to satisfy most people.

Funny thing about wool is that if prices get high we shriek about inflation, if they drop we see depression around every corner, so the old sheep has done the decent thing and steered a middle of the road course.

Prices have continued fairly evenly in three cities this week. In Sydney 14,433 bales have been sold for about £19½-million. Competition from British mills was stronger and Continental, Japanese and Australian mills also operated. In Melbourne Japan was keen for crossbred wools, while in Perth Britain was again the main buyer, but again Japan was active.

Japan's big interest has been a feature of the sales this year and already Japanese buyers have run up huge accounts.

HARBOUR COLLISION

In the darkness of Sydney Harbour one foggy night this week two large vessels collided. The Shahzade, bound for Japan loaded with wool and barley,

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"If I buy that fur coat during the August sales, we can be prosperous all winter with the money I save on it!"

Action For Possession Of Vessel

The date for the hearing of the action against the steamship Tasikmalaja (now lying under arrest in Kowloon Docks) for possession of the vessel was fixed for noon on Thursday by Mr. Justice Reece in the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning.

Hearing of the action was to have started this morning, but Mr. Brook A. Bernick, Counsel for the plaintiff company (Juan Ysmal and Co., Inc., of Manila) informed his Lordship that the necessary witness to prove their case had returned to the Philippines and was unable to obtain a visa in time to appear in Court today.

Mr. Bernick asked that hearing be adjourned until noon on Thursday. The application was granted.

THE CLAIM

The plaintiffs, Juan Ysmal and Co., Inc., of Plaza Gotti, Manila, are claiming for possession of the vessel, the Tasikmalaja (formerly known as the Christobel and the Hulekale). They are represented by the Hon. Leo A. Bernick, both instructed by Mr. M.A. da Silva.

A claim by Anthony Loh, trading as A.W. King, of Room 9, mezzanine floor, Telephone House, against the ship for \$25,588 for ship's necessities, had been adjourned sine die by the Lordship at an earlier hearing.

Anthony Loh was represented by Mr. Charles E. Loecky QC, instructed by Stewart and Company.

The Tasikmalaja was the subject of impending motions brought by the Government of Indonesia before his Lordship recently. The motions were dismissed.

A later application by the Government of Indonesia to stay all proceedings against the ship was subsequently withdrawn.

The Government of Indonesia were represented by Mr. John McNeill, QC, and Mr. D. A. L. Wright, both instructed by Mr. P. J. Griffiths.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Half Hour presented by Elizabeth Ann (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7, Songs of the Range-Johnny Denis and his Quartet; and Patti Page (Vocal); 7.15, Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra; 7.45, Artist of the Week—Dorothy Dandridge (Baritone); 7.59, Weather Report; 8, Time Signal, World News and News (London Relay); 8.15, Itorowitz Encores (Piano); 8.30, "I Like what I Like" presented by Bill Fletcher (Studio); 8.45, Over the Top—Richard Murdoch and Kenneth Horne (BBC75); 9.30, Concerto Concertante Sinfonia for Violin and Viola (Mozart, K. 364) and Albert Sammons (Violin); 9.45, Lionel Tertis (Viola) with the London Philharmonic Orchestra; 10, A World of Words—A Programme about the English Language written by Simon Fraser; 10.30, Chanson Française; 10.45, Dancing time with Claude Thornhill & His Orchestra; 11, Radio News News (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report; 11.30, Goodnight Music; 11.45, Close Down.

Election Campaign In Japan Reaches Its Climax Polling On Wednesday

Tokyo, Sept. 28.

Loudspeaker vans toured Japanese cities almost from dawn today as politicians made last efforts to catch votes before Wednesday's general election.

The election, the fourth since the war, is the first since Japan regained her independence and political prophets are reluctant to predict the outcome.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, is generally expected to return to power but some commentators think his majority will be reduced.

The governing Liberal Party is split by the efforts of its founder and former leader, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, to regain power. Most observers give Hatoyama, the "Old Guard" leader purged by the occupation authorities for ultra nationalism, a chance of increasing his support in Parliament.

But he is a sick man and his campaigning has lately seemed less vigorous than that of Yoshida's faction which has retained control of the party funds.

The main difference between the rival factions lies in Hatoyama's strong advocacy of rearmament at present banned by the constitution. Yoshida is inclined to be more cautious in his approach, on economic grounds.

466 SEATS

There are 466 seats to be filled in the Lower House—Upper House seats are not being contested this year. In the last Diet, dissolved in August, the Liberals had 285 seats.

Some observers thought it possible that this time they would have rather fewer than the 234 seats needed for an absolute majority. If returned, Yoshida would thus have to seek alliances.

He might find enough support to guarantee him a majority among the several small farmer and conservative groups, which should retain some representation.

The recently formed Progressive Party secured many seats there could be a powerful anti-Yoshida combination. The Progressives, with 67 seats in the dissolved Diet, are led by Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Foreign Minister who signed the Japanese surrender aboard the battleship Missouri in 1945.

MOSTLY CONSERVATIVES

Most of Shigemitsu's associates are strongly conservative and substantial gains for the Progressives would mean a partial resurrection of the "Old Guard", kept out of politics until this year by the occupation purge.

But Shigemitsu himself, though in favour of rearmament, has a strong revulsion against the kind of militarism which carried Japan to war.

If the Progressives gained many seats, they might form a powerful anti-Yoshida bloc with the rightist Socialists and Hatoyama Liberals.

Others sympathetic to the old rightists might rally round, but few commentators thought such a coalition could last long.

Much Japanese comment, in fact, shows a fear that the new House might be made up of a number of small parties producing uneasy coalitions and an unstable government.

A general opinion is that the Liberals will be compelled by circumstance to settle their differences.

The Socialists, with 46 seats in the old House, are split, with 30 right-wing members unable to agree with 16 left-wingers on rearmament, relations with Communist China and labour policies.

The Communists, with 22 seats in the old House, are expected to lose ground.—Reuter.

Greeks Return To The Attack

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

Greek United Nations troops attacked bloody "Big Nori" today in a determined bid to recapture the Western front peak they lost on Sunday through a tragic bombing mistake by Allied airmen.

United Press war correspondent Warren Franklin reported from the front that the Greeks, who beat off 10 Chinese counter-attacks only to be blasted off the hill by United Nations fighter-bombers, jumped off in the attack from nearby "Little Nori" at 8 a.m.—United Press.

Strong 'Quakes Recorded

New York, Sept. 29.

Three "very strong" earthquakes occurred about 5,800 miles from New York City to-day, according to United Press reports. They were unable to say in which direction the quakes occurred.—United Press.

100 Years Ago

We mentioned the other day that Captain Deas of the Ship Ganges had written to H. E. the Superintendent of Trade regarding the indecorous behaviour of Mr. Alexander Bird, the Whampoa Vice-Consul. His Excellency declines, we learn, to have anything to do with it. We regret this—for the conduct complained of appears to be so gross, that, if duly substantiated, Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, can hardly longer resist his basing Mr. Bird through a career of notoriety exceeding anything in the annals of Consular mismanagement. The particulars of this case, as furnished to us, are as follows. The Ganges had completed a tea loading, and was on the eve of departure for London, when Captain Deas found it necessary to take one of his foremost hands to Mr. Bird for punishment, and, the offence charged being proved, (of the nature of which we are not advised) a sentence was given of three months' imprisonment with hard labour in Victoria Gaol; and Captain Deas was directed to take the man back to his ship, and keep him in irons until an opportunity offered for sending him to Hongkong. Captain Deas then represented to Mr. Bird that every part of the ship was full—that she would leave the next day—that there was no place to put the prisoner, excepting among the men in the forecastle, which he could not do. Mr. Bird persisted in the order, however, and stated that he was only acting by instructions that the Consul was likely to escape. Captain Deas took the man with him, he must be discharged together, and that he should have his wages and clothes. Addressing the prisoner Mr. Bird then told him to mark what he had said. Finding the prisoner was likely to escape, Captain Deas remonstrated with Mr. Bird. To this Mr. Bird replied he had been forced to discharge the man because Captain Deas refused to take him on board, Captain Deas denying that he had positively refused. Mr. Bird, flying into a passion, told him he was a liar. Capt. Deas said that was quite sufficient, he would take the man on board, and represent Mr. B's conduct—to Dr. Bowring. To this Her Majesty's Vice-Consul replied: He did not care, and if Capt. Deas persisted in denying that he refused to take the man on board, he would tell him (stamping his foot) He was a damned liar.

MOSCOW TO BE REBUILT

Moscow, Sept. 28.

Nikita Khrushchev, Politburo member and chief of the Moscow District Bolshevik Party, disclosed today the adoption of Stalin's ten-year plan for reconstruction of the Soviet capital, which should be completed in 1960 and make Moscow one of the world's most magnificent cities.

He said the plan, already in operation, envisaged the construction of 10,000,000 square metres of housing, 400 schools, hospitals with 26,000 beds, movie theatres with capacity of 25,000, and country villas for 100,000 persons to be built in the pine birch forests outside the city.

He said the recently completed factories for building materials should enable the Moscow District to erect annually 170 ten-story buildings with housing space totalling 1,000,000 square metres.

The plan provides for the completion of a granite embankment to Moscow rivers, underground passages for pedestrians in the busiest thoroughfares, a motor road round Moscow, extension of subway lines, highways, new parks, gardens and bridges.

Now 88 per cent of Muscovites use gas for cooking, but by the end of the year all houses will have gas connections, according to Khrushchev. All highways leading to Moscow will be lined with fruit trees and gardens for a distance of 50 kilometres.

Khrushchev said the erection of new school buildings enabled the liquidation of the three-shift system in Moscow and eventually two shifts would be reduced to one shift.

He disclosed that following the campaign to consolidate launched in 1950, farms in the Moscow district were reduced to 1,400 or one-quarter the previous number. He added that serious errors were committed in efforts to force the mass resettlement of villages into larger collective-farm townships but that had been corrected.—United Press.

NOW IT'S A FLYING CIGAR

Copenhagen, Sept. 28.

A Danish businessman, Bent Arne, 33, today reported seeing a blue green "flying cigar" speed over Copenhagen at 1832 local time tonight.

Mr. Arne, manager of a Copenhagen company, said the "cigar" moved at high speed from west to east.

He told Reuter: "It could easily be seen against the sky. It was not flying as high as most aircraft. I have never believed flying saucer reports, but now I have seen this I feel there may be something in them."

Delegation Reaches Peking

The Premier of Outer Mongolia, Yumadyn Tsendal, together with a large Outer Mongolian delegation, arrived yesterday in Peking, according to a Canton report published in the Chinese Press today.

No hint was given as to the reason for the visit.

The Chinese Communist Premier, Chou En-lai, and other high officials in Peking were at the airport to welcome Tsendal.